

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

PRICE 3 CENTS

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The Christian Science Publishing Society

BOSTON, U.S.A., SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1918—VOL. X, NO. 81

LAST EDITION

ALLIES TO WORK AS A UNIT SAYS CANADA'S PREMIER

Departing From Washington, He
Says Closer Compact of Anglo-
Saxon Allies Has Been Formed
for Prosecution of the War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Sir Robert Borden, the Canadian Premier, who, with Mr. A. K. McLean, acting Minister of Finance for the Dominion, attended a series of important conferences in Washington, left here for New York on Thursday. In a special interview granted a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Sir Robert Borden, just prior to his departure, expressed himself as being able to state that his visit to the capital was crowned with success, a common agreement having been arrived at by the representatives of Great Britain and Canada and officials of the United States Government on matters of vital importance to the prosecution of the war.

"We have come here," said Sir Robert, "for the purpose of discussing with the Government of the United States and the Special British Ambassador matters of common concern, and more especially for the purpose of securing the most effective cooperation in the utilization of all the resources of the United States and Canada for the great common purpose on which we are embarked. We have reason to believe that these conferences will be attended with the most beneficial results."

"Sir Robert said he had attended conferences with President Wilson and Lord Reading, the British special ambassador. He indicated that the keynote at all these conferences was absolute unanimity on all matters of policy, and that the Anglo-Saxon enemies of Germany will henceforward work, not as individual units, but as one machine closely knit together, not only in a military sense, but from an economic and financial standpoint as well."

"We were received," said Sir Robert, "in the most friendly spirit of cooperation by all the departments with which we came in touch. Canada, the United States and the whole British Empire are united in purpose and policy for the one great end."

The Premier strongly intimated that there would be no rift in the councils or weakening in the purposes of the Anglo-Saxon peoples in bringing the war to a successful termination. Sir Robert spoke of the good work being done in Washington by the Canadian High Commission, recently established here. The Canadian commission under Mr. Harris, he intimated, is working in complete unison with the British commission and the United States Government.

Two members of the Canadian War Trade Board, F. P. Jones and J. H. Gundy, accompanied the Premier's party to Washington and had frequent conferences with Mr. Haruch, chairman of the War Industries Board, and with Vance C. McCormick, of the War Trade Board. Sir Robert intimated that the agreements arrived at at these conferences were eminently satisfactory.

Others who made valuable contributions to the discussions of financial and economic policies were Sir Frederick Williams Taylor of the Bank of Montreal, Sir Joseph Flavelle, and Sir Charles Gordon of the British War Mission.

There is reason to believe that not since the Balfour mission has there been a series of conferences so important as those which took place in Washington this week. Coinciding with the arrival of Lord Reading it is taken as a fair deduction that these conferences mean an attempt on the part of the United States, Great Britain and Canada to coordinate and unify all war activities so far as food, munitions, ships and money are concerned. The Canadian Premier intimated that the harmony and good feeling prevailing will bring about the complete cooperation which is desired.

Sir Robert, with Mr. A. K. McLean, the Acting Minister of Finance for the Dominion, and Sir Frederick Taylor of the Bank of Montreal, had several conferences with the Secretary of the Treasury, the object being, it is believed, to prepare for a large loan to the Dominion Government. Mr. McLean stays behind, presumably to discuss financial matters with the Secretary of the Treasury.

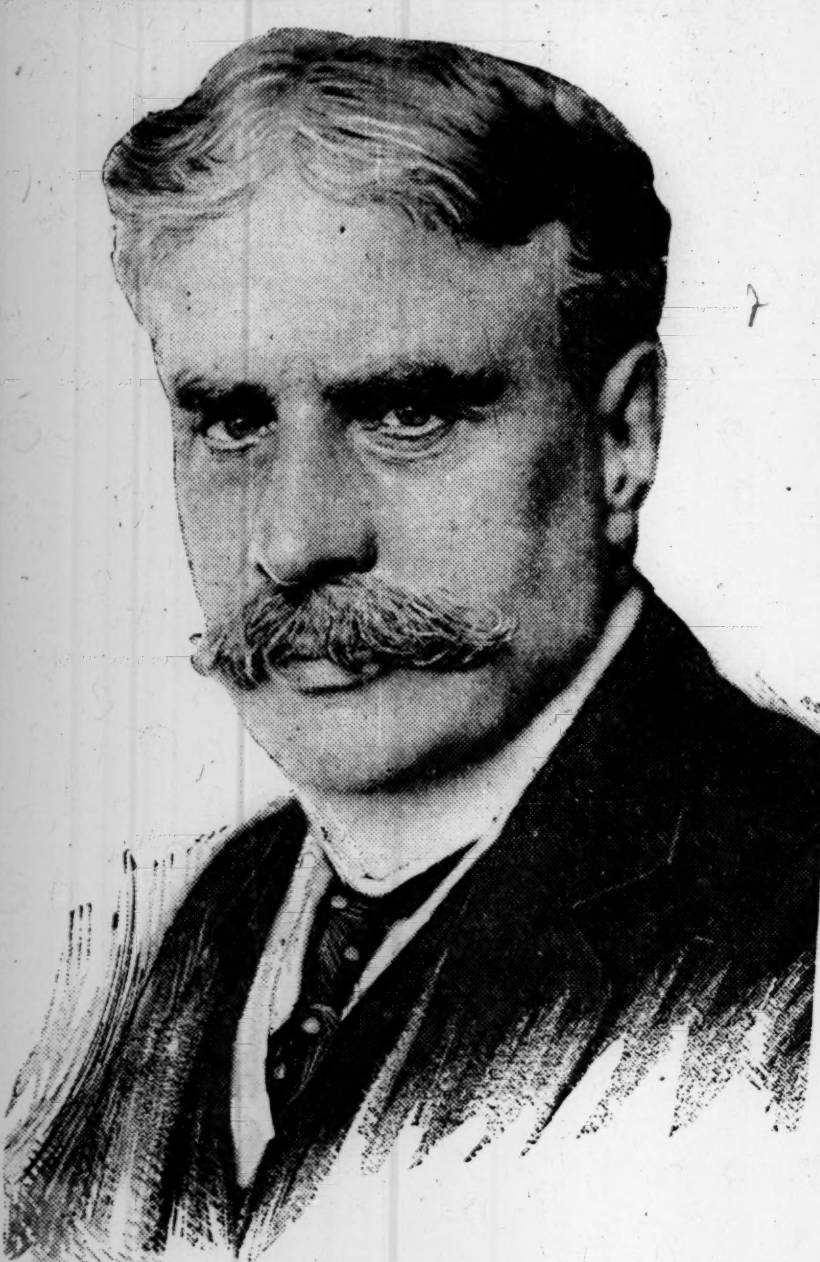
SINKING OF HOSPITAL SHIP

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Saturday)—The British Admiralty announced that sworn statements made independently by two survivors of the Glenart Castle establish the fact that she was sunk by an enemy submarine, sighted within hailing distance within 10 minutes of being struck. She was in a free area and was sunk even in breach of the German pledge of the immunity of hospital ships from attack in that area. The total so far reported saved is 29. There are 153 persons still missing.

CHILE AND ARGENTINE STRIKE

SANTIAGO, Chile.—The Chilean public generally attributes the Argentine railway strike to German intrigue. The newspapers, however, make no reference to the plotters because of Chile's position of neutrality.



Photograph by Campbell

Sir Robert Borden, Premier of Canada

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

Fighting in Mesopotamia

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday)—A communiqué reports that British patrols on Feb. 20 were fighting the Turks near Hit, on the Euphrates, while aeroplanes were attacking the camps and billets near Hit and on the Upper Dialah.

Berlin Claims Successes

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—German forces have captured Gomel, the German War Office announced today. "Ukrainian and Saxon troops have liberated Kiev," the statement said.

"We stormed the enemy trenches west of the Meuse and south of Hancock. We forced the destruction of Ft. Polkappel."

"Northwest of Prosmes we penetrated far into the enemy positions."

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—The German official statement made public on Friday says:

Western Theater: Army group of Crown Prince Rupprecht—Attacks launched last night north of Poelcapelle by English infantry, after violent artillery preparation, broke down. On the rest of this front artillery activity was revived at many points on the line.

(Continued on page two, column four)

SIR EDWARD CARSON'S VISIT TO IRELAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BELFAST, Ireland.—There are those who would perhaps find comfort in believing the rumor started in certain quarters that Sir Edward Carson's visit to Ulster resulted merely in stirring up political feeling. In the opinion of those, however, who are competent to judge, far from having any bad effect, Sir Edward's visit has made the people of Ulster, including the large numbers of men engaged in the all-important work of shipbuilding and other war work, more determined than ever to do everything possible to prosecute the war to a satisfactory conclusion. During the past three years many attempts have been made to sow seeds of distrust among the workmen of Ulster, and Sir Edward Carson's visit is considered most timely, in that it showed the shipyard men and the people of Ulster generally that the one thing necessary is to turn out ships and yet more ships, with a view to enabling the Entente Powers to hold their own until they are in a position to arrange a peace which will put an end to military.

Of late it had been said in Ulster that the British Government had broken its pledges in reopening the Irish question during the war, and that Ulster was about to be deserted by England. Sir Edward Carson, while a member of the Cabinet, was unable to say anything, and so reports were started that he also was deserting Ulster. Now, however, he has returned to England, having convinced the Ulster workmen that he is as determined as ever to stand by them, so that they are continuing their work of shipbuilding, linen manufacture, and so forth, with renewed energy.

FINES FOR VIOLATORS OF GARFIELD ORDER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Two saloon keepers, John Taylor and Peter Silverwitz, were fined \$50 and costs in the United States District Court here today for violating the Garfield Fuel order. They pleaded guilty and paid their fine. The men claimed a misunderstanding of the law and said they did not continue violation after being warned by the police. The case of Francis W. Foley, a former city official who has repeatedly violated the Garfield order, claiming he did not believe it would hold, will come before the court March 11.

PROHIBITION AS AN ECONOMIC NEED

Professor Fisher of Yale University Points Out Great Increase in Efficiency and Production by Abolition of Liquor

The economic value of prohibition and the appalling waste of money and labor so much needed for successfully carrying on the war, were emphasized by Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale University, the leading speaker at a conference held in Boston on Friday to discuss the social significance of alcohol. Other speakers in addressing the League for Prohibitive Work told how liquor was the evil which bound the other vices together and figures were presented which showed that 59 per cent of the arrests in Massachusetts were for drunkenness and consequently directly responsible for that proportion of the millions of dollars it costs to care for them.

"Not only is the work of 289,000 men engaged in the liquor business wasted, but the full resources of distilleries and breweries are needed to manufacture alcohol for explosives," declared Professor Fisher. He urged that all stocks in bond be denatured and used for military purposes, and breweries be turned into manufacturing and cold-storage plants.

"Prohibition, by keeping sober 100,000 men, would speed up production 10 per cent," he said. "If saloons were closed \$2,000,000,000, now wasted in drink yearly, would be set free for the purchase of useful articles."

Robert W. Kelso, secretary of the Massachusetts State Board of Charities, said that the public is paying out \$3,178,400 yearly for policing cities and towns in this State as a result of allowing intoxicants to be sold for the financial benefit of the liquor interests. In 1915 there were 179,010 arrests for all causes, and 59 per cent of these were for drunkenness. Liquor added that year \$181,045 for court costs. In 1916 there were 40,000 in the jails in Massachusetts, and the cost of maintaining those confined for drunkenness amounted to \$406,735. Besides, the state farm during the past 30 years has cost \$7,000,000. Public expenditures yearly chargeable to intemperance total \$6,235,898, in Massachusetts.

Robert A. Woods, former Boston License Commissioner and now head of the South End House, said that alcohol is a binder which holds all the social evils in a conspiracy together. After prohibition, great numbers of social workers and an awakened public will take up the work of overcoming evils which will then be separated and disintegrated. Social progress will come as soon as certain obstacles are removed.

Herbert C. Parsons, deputy commissioner of probation, said that it is fortunate for the community that such an instrumentality as prohibition exists for dealing with victims of drunkenness. It not only lifts the burden of courts, and holds down the prison population, but it has ground for claiming a personal and social benefit in numbers of cases which respond to its efforts to reform and rehabilitate.

Elizabeth Holbrook, secretary of the Boston Associated Charities, said that her organization faces the problem of intemperance in 27 per cent of the families it is trying to help.

President Joseph J. Tillingshast of the league presided. The league is made up of 18 leading social welfare agencies. Dr. Victor V. Anderson, connected with the Boston municipal court told of the relation of alcohol and court work. Edward W. Hearne, secretary of the war work council, northeastern division of the Y. M. C. A., said that liquor should be denied soldiers and sailors permanently.

CAMP DEVENS ALIEN ENEMIES DISCHARGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—Pursuant to orders of the War Department, 186 enemy aliens, including former regular army soldiers, drafted men from all parts of the country, who have been held here in the depot brigade, have been given their discharge papers, and are now at liberty. They will be under the surveillance of federal authorities in their respective communities.

RESIGNATION OF SERBIAN CABINET

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

CORFU (Friday)—M. Paschitch has handed in the resignation of the whole Cabinet, owing to strong opposition in the Skupstchina.

GERMAN PRE-WAR POLICY REVEALED

French Foreign Minister Discloses Fact That Germany Demanded French Fortresses as Neutrality Guarantee in 1914

PARIS, France (Saturday)—Speaking at the Sorbonne upon the anniversary of the protest made by representatives of the National Assembly of Alsace-Lorraine against annexation of the provinces by Germany, M. Pichon, the French Foreign Minister, made an important statement regarding the attitude of Germany toward France, immediately prior to the outbreak of the war in the July of 1914. The then German Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, M. Pichon declared, sent word to Paris that if France decided to remain neutral Germany would require as a guarantee of her neutrality the handing over for the period of the war with Russia the French fortresses of Toul and Verdun.

The Foreign Minister said that his statement, founded upon unimpeachable evidence, proved that the Germans deliberately rendered the war inevitable.

The historic documents, one showing the German Government's determination to force war upon France and the other setting forth the reasons which induced Germany to take Alsace-Lorraine, were made public by M. Pichon.

"I will establish, by documents," M. Pichon said, "that the day the Germans deliberately rendered inevitable the most frightful of wars they tried to dishonor us by the most cowardly complicity in the ambush into which they drew Europe. I will establish it in the revelation of a document that the German Chancellor, after having drawn up, preserved carefully, and you will see why, in the most profound mystery of the most secret archives."

"We have known only recently of its authenticity and it defies any sort of attempt to disprove it. It bears the signature of Bethmann-Hollweg and the date of July 31, 1914. On that day, Von Schoen (German ambassador to France) was charged by a telegram from his chancellor to notify us of a state of danger of war with Russia and to ask us to remain neutral, giving us 18 hours in which to reply."

"What was unknown until today was the telegram of the German chancellor containing these instructions: 'If the French Government declares it will remain neutral, your excellency will be good enough to declare we must, as a guarantee of its neutrality, require the handing over of the fortresses of Toul and Verdun; that we will occupy them and will restore them after the end of the war with Russia. A reply to this last question must reach here before Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock.'"

"That," said M. Pichon, "is how Germany wanted peace at the moment when she declared war. That is how sincere she was in pretending that we obliged her to take up arms for her defense. This is the price she intended to make us pay for our baseness if we had had the infamy to repudiate our signature as Prussia repudiated hers by tearing up the treaty that guaranteed the neutrality of Belgium."

"Our mortal enemy in the war of 1871, von Moltke, declared on the morrow of the treaty of Frankfurt," M. Pichon declared, on taking up the question of Alsace-Lorraine, "that it would require no less than 50 years to wean the heart of her lost provinces from France."

M. Pichon contrasted the German acceptance then of the fact that the provinces were in reality French, with the reiterated pretensions of German statesmen since, especially the assertions of former Chancellor Bethmann-Hollweg, and the present Chancellor, Count von Hertling, that the provinces were always German.

The Foreign Minister made public for the first time the full text of a letter written by William I, the grandfather of the present German Emperor to Emperor Eugénie. The letter is dated Versailles, Oct. 26, 1870. "After the immense sacrifices for her defense," read M. Pichon, "Germany desires to be assured that the next war will find her better prepared to repel the aggression upon which we can count as soon as France shall have repaired her forces and gained allies. This is the melancholy consideration alone and not a desire to augment my country whose territory is sufficiently great, that obliges me to insist upon the cession of territories that has no other object than to throw back to the starting point the French armies that, in the future, will come to attack us."

After reading this passage M. Pichon asked:

"Can one better destroy the legend von Hertling tries to establish that the annexation of Alsace-Lorraine had for its origin in the minds of its authors the wish to return to Germany German provinces of which she had been dispossessed by French usurpation?"

The Foreign Minister pointed out that Prince von Bismarck in subsequent conversations with the Marquis de Gabrial, then French chargé d'affaires at Berlin, confirmed what his sovereign had written in his own hand. M. Pichon then cited the words of Frederick II, when entering Silesia: "I take possession first. I shall al-

ways find some one to prove my right," and added:

"But the rights of the Germans over our provinces have never been proved by any pedant because it cannot be done." M. Pichon recalled that from the time of Louis XIV Alsace-Lorraine had been known generally as French, and he quoted the words of Gen. Maximilien Foy, 150 years later, when he said: "If ever the love of all that is great and generous weakens in the hearts of the inhabitants of old France, it will be necessary that they cross the Vosges, come to Alsace and sharpen their patriotism and their energy."

"What was true under the restoration," added M. Pichon, "is none the less true now."

GERMANS REFUSE TO CEASE FIGHTING

Indications Are That Russian Peace Negotiations Have Been Broken Off—Bolshevik Order Defense of Petrograd

PETROGRAD, Russia (Saturday)—The Germans refuse to cease hostilities before Monday, the Russian peace delegates at Brest-Litovsk report in a proclamation made public today.

"We order nothing to be given up without fighting," the proclamation said. "Our last word is that we must make an effort to drive the Germans back as far as possible to the west."

Mr. Lenine Orders Defense

LONDON, England (Saturday)—A wireless dispatch from Petrograd indicates that the peace negotiations with Germany have been broken off. The message reads:

"To all the Councils: The following message was received on Friday from Brest-Litovsk:

"To the Council of Commissaries, Petrograd: Send us a train to Torsheva, near Pskov, escorted by sufficiently large forces. Communicate with Krylenko concerning the body-guard."

(Signed) "KARAHAN." "This message most probably signifies that the peace negotiations have been broken off by the Germans. We must be ready for an immediate German advance on Petrograd on all fronts. It is necessary that all the people rise and strengthen the measure for defense."

(Signed) "LENINE."

Another dispatch received from Petrograd said that an ultimatum had been handed to the Russian Bolshevik Government by the German command on the eastern front, who had given the Russians three days in which to sign a peace treaty as drawn by the Germans. Coincident with this demand, the German advance into Russia was resumed.

There are apparently three columns of Germans advancing into Russia. One is near Luga, midway between Pskov and Petrograd; one is said to be at Polotsk, midway between Pskov and Vitebsk, and the other is at Sebezh, 80 miles east of Dvinsk.

That the situation in Petrograd has (Continued on page two, column two)

FAR EAST MAY SOON BE NEW THEATER OF WAR ACTIVITIES

Decision of President Wilson as to Japan's Intervention in Siberia Awaited—His Answer to Be Also for Allied Nations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—It is considered certain now that events in the world war are rapidly shaping themselves toward the creation of a new theater of action, the Far East and the Pacific, and that the White House will soon reach a decision touching the question of Japan's active intervention in Siberia to stem the possible German tide and save the vast stores of provisions and munitions at Vladivostok. For the past two days the President has given attention to this problem, to the exclusion of all others, it is understood, and it is considered certain that when he finally announces his decision he will speak not only for the United States, but also for the Allies.

The question he is seeking to decide is not only one of international law, but one also of mapping out a course that will leave the enemy no point of advantage, either strategic or diplomatic. The United States has not recognized the Bolshevik Government, it is true, and the point has to be decided whether, in view of the Ukrainian peace, any intervention in Siberia would amount legally to an invasion of a neutral country.

The allied nations, it is felt here, would not halt at a mooted question of this character. The position of this country is not so much a question of technicality as of disarming the enemy of any possible argument that might be brought forward later in the peace conference.

The arrival of Viscount Ishii in Washington at a date that is not yet announced, it is expected, will be the second stage in the development of this situation, as at that time this Government will be able more clearly to determine the intentions of Japan. Tokyo, it is understood, is anxious to have America and the governments of Great Britain and France participate with her in the guarding of Siberia.

The developments of the past 48 hours have tended to extend the circle of war completely around the globe in one circle of interest. From the Pacific Coast to the Atlantic, the one purpose is the gathering of military and maintenance resources for the action against the western front in France. All this is toward the east. Germany is invading Russia and advancing to the east. Bolshevik influences are spreading into Siberia toward the east, and Japan, upon whom grave responsibilities impend, is looking to the east, America, for aid in the enterprise of defending Siberia.

The entire diplomatic circle of Washington has been attracted to editorial mention in London that Germany has abandoned her Berlin to Baghdad program and has changed her domination map to take a north-

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ern sweep, it now being Berlin to Tokyo.

Throughout the informal discussions of the new situation all day, one very important factor in the Pacific problem has been ignored or overlooked. That is China. That Peking is thoroughly awake to the possibilities that may grow out of events now transpiring there can hardly be any question. Peking has not announced any policy, but it is pretty certain that when this policy is made known it will be one in keeping with China's dignity as a republic.

China will let it be known, it is confidently expected, that she shall be given responsibilities and opportunities in the war against a common enemy at least on equal terms with her neighbor, Japan. Furthermore, China can come forward with perfectly clean hands. She has on her record no stain of territory purloined from any of her Allies since the war began, and it may be expected, furthermore, that if Japan shall invade Siberia that invasion shall not extend to any part of Chinese territory traversed by the Trans-Siberian road, where Chinese troops to the number of 40,000 at Harbin and other points are guarding the road.

The question the Allies are called upon to settle with reference to Japan is one of extreme delicacy, it is understood, for on the one hand is Japan's propinquity, which logically leaves her in the position of being the agent of the Entente in the protection of Siberia. On the other hand, the world at large knows of Japan's ambitions to expand her territory, and Siberia offers a strong temptation, in the view of some. It is pointed out in some quarters also that Japan has never made known her full compliance with the doctrine advanced by President Wilson, as has been the case with the other members of the Entente Alliance. This does not mean that the Government will not accept Japan's representations in good faith, but certain diplomatic representatives here do not hesitate to say that they would have deeper faith in Tokyo's loyalty to the Entente if Japan should give up to its own Kiaschow, instead of manifesting the functions of proprietorship by building permanent fortifications.

Press on Intervention

Very Little Editorial Comment in English Newspapers

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Saturday)—There is still very little editorial comment on the proposed Japanese intervention, and The Manchester Guardian alone argues that it is a very long way to Vladivostok and that it is a mere fantastic nightmare to think that the Germans can push through Russia, absorb Siberia, place themselves on the Pacific and menace Japan.

The Daily News, however, while not questioning Japan's good faith, severely condemns the sentiment of some French newspapers to the effect that Japan must be induced to come in and that nothing must interfere with the satisfaction of her demands.

The Manchester Guardian

If Japan should decide to take Vladivostok, Harbin, and Russia's territory in the extreme East, it will not be to please the French nor to help the Allies. It will be because Japan has long desired to possess these places and thinks Russia's adversity is her opportunity. In France this may be regarded as just punishment for the Bolshevik repudiation of the national debt, and for accepting a separate peace. But if Japan does to Russia's eastern frontier even more cynically what Germany is doing to Russia's western frontier, how can the Allies approve without losing their claim to a stand for higher principles than their enemies? Is it not high time that President Wilson took the diplomacy of the war effectively in hand?

The Daily News

Any measure must be taken without ulterior motives and with the intention of conserving the interests of Russia and not profiting out of her misfortunes. . . . A joint allied declaration for a league of nations and steps toward establishing it would regularize the whole proceedings of the Allies.

The Morning Post

Japan will be well advised, if she strikes, to strike with vigor, and not at the circumference but at the center. We may hope Japan will take a large and bold view of the possibilities of the situation. As for the Allies, we hope they will treat Japan with confidence and the hearty spirit of frank cooperation which she has the right to expect as an ally.

Viscount Uchida Leaving

Japanese Ambassador Departs From Russian Capital

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Far Eastern correspondent in Tokyo

TOKYO, Japan (Saturday)—It is possible to state definitely that the Japanese Ambassador in Petrograd, Viscount Uchida, is leaving the Russian capital.

Attitude of French Press

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Saturday)—The French press has for some time evidenced considerable eagerness for Japanese intervention in Russia. The Bolshevik repudiation of the Allies' and France's great financial interests in Russia are naturally much in the thoughts of French writers. General Foch has given an interview on the subject.

PACIFIC COAST OIL CHIEF NAMED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—D. M. Folsom, of San Francisco, has been made federal oil director for the Pacific coast. He is to serve under Mark L. Hequa, chief of the oil division of the Fuel Administration.

GERMANS REFUSE TO CEASE FIGHTING

(Continued from page one)

become critical is reflected in the report that the American and Japanese ambassadors have reached Vladivostok, far to the east of Petrograd. The French Ambassador has also left Petrograd.

"Bolshevism Has Failed"

Professor Harper Says Also "Strong Arm" Policy Will Not Work

The following article was written for The Christian Science Monitor by Samuel N. Harper, professor of Russian in the University of Chicago, who recently returned to the United States from Russia. Copyright 1918 by The Christian Science Publishing Society. All rights reserved.

CHICAGO, Ill.—What have the Bolsheviks done now? They promised the Russian people a general democratic peace. At one moment in the debates over peace Mr. Trotsky did hint that it might become necessary to make a separate peace. We thought this was merely a threat addressed to the Allies, to force them to come into the peace conferences which the Bolsheviks had started. Then the Bolsheviks discovered that they could not get even a democratic separate peace with the Central Powers, as the German rulers had no idea of being satisfied by a peace "without annexations and punitive indemnities."

So the Bolsheviks simply declared that a state of war no longer existed. But this did not satisfy the Germans, who began to advance. The Bolsheviks then capitulated, signed the humiliating terms, including the enormous indemnity, but ordered the armies to resist the advance.

To date, the resistance of the armies, which the Bolsheviks had thoroughly demoralized, has amounted to little. One reads of the seizure of Reval and Pskov by the Germans, and one also reads of the Bolshevik troops entering Rastov-on-Don, the center of the Cossack Republic set up by Kaledin. The Bolsheviks have troops on hand and ready to fight—Russians, or Cossacks, or bourgeois—anybody, except Germans.

To understand what seem to be the inconsistencies of these Bolshevik fanatics one must constantly recall their "fixed idea." What do they mean by a democratic peace? They claim that their present system of "government" in Russia is democratic—the rule of the people. They explain that the use of force during the readjustment is necessary, but promise a "paradise for the working classes" when the process is complete.

Perhaps what the Germans are doing to Russia now is even welcomed by the Bolshevik leaders. Will not the German invasion strengthen the class struggle in Russia, and tend to start one in Germany itself? When the Bolsheviks think and acts, you may be quite sure that "social evolution" is the keynote. Every thought or action is made to fit in with this idea. An indemnity? Yes, but this may awaken the German people. For of course all working classes will soon realize, if they do not already see it, that the Bolshevik theories are practical and represent the solution. And these Bolsheviks, in their fanaticism, do not see their failure. Have not their troops seized the Cossack stronghold? A great victory.

It is difficult to argue with a Bolshevik. Also, it is difficult to disarm him, for there is an element of truth in Bolshevism, and the economic conditions brought to a point of crisis in the countries by the war tend to support his theories. As one investigator reported: "Sinister influences and extreme doctrines have taken advantage of existing conditions, but have not produced them." This has been particularly true of Russia, where the economic "burdens of war" have been very heavy as the result of the graft and incompetence of the old régime, and the inexperience of the new leaders. Hence the success of the Bolshevik propaganda, especially among the masses were uneducated, once deceived, now groping, but awakened and insisting on thinking it over and working it out.

The "bourgeois" of Russia, is of course, in despair; he has lost his property, and is in personal danger in many cases. The "intelligentsia," who were classed with the "bourgeois" by the Bolsheviks, are in a similar situation. Will these men, the leaders of the "movement for liberation" for many years, the leaders of the first revolution, abandon all their hopes, and welcome a German army which will establish order? The Bolsheviks accuse these groups of this attitude. If they do in fact take this line, then the "conquests of the revolution" have been sacrificed. But one should not accept the Bolshevik accusation, nor should one jump at conclusions if no forcible opposition to Bolshevik or German developments in the immediate future.

One who has experienced several months of the Russian Revolution must recall the constructive side of this great mass awakening, which has produced a new Russia, and made a return to the old impossible. And the non-socialists, even the conservatives, would not wish a return to the old régime.

Now let us assume that the Germans come straight up to Petrograd, and try to get a permanent hold on Russia. Their old methods will not succeed. To secure any permanent foothold in Russia, the Germans will have to change their present mental attitude. The "strong-arm" policy will not work in Russia; it could not be administered by a Russian; it cannot be carried out by a foreign invader. We do not know what is going to issue from the present state of affairs in Russia, but the "strong man" would seem to be the least probable solution. In that respect the Revolution has been a genuinely democratic movement.

If no "strong man" is in sight or even to be contemplated, what "forces"

are likely to appear. As so many observers have noted, the peasants are the backbone as well as the majority of the country. And they have not given their final definite word. They listened to the Bolshevik program, seized the land, and agrarian disorders have been the result. The conditions in the villages are terrible, one is told, and the landlords have had to flee and abandon their estates and homes. How general have been the agrarian upheavals one does not know, but they have undoubtedly assumed very extensive proportions.

Russia in chaos, swept by violent anarchy—before the Bolsheviks came into power it was a kind of "peaceful anarchy"; but back of all this confusion the groping goes on, and some idea and some concrete solution will emerge, and it will not be the "German idea."

What will the Russians do with regard to the Bolsheviks, and especially Trotsky? One has always noted the "directness" of the simple Russian. Trotsky seemed to represent this "directness" until the actual decision had to be made, and then he showed that he was not a Russian. Brilliant and clever, but not straightforward and direct. Trotsky has now been accused of playing his own game by Russian newspapers that formerly supported him. Bolshevism has failed, except where it was necessary to clear away accumulated debris. Perhaps the German invasion will hasten the rebuilding; for the Germans are poor psychologists and do not recognize spiritual forces. Unless they come into the new Russia in an entirely new spirit—and we have no evidence of such a change even among the German people—the Germans will not get very far. The taking of Petrograd alone will profit them little, except in so far as the military leaders can use this "brilliant victory" in order to induce their people to accept further sacrifices.

Peace Meeting at Bucharest

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—A Bucharest message via Berlin states that non-binding preliminary discussions have been held with General Averescu of the Rumanian delegation who, Count Czernin communicated, requested a short period for consideration, which was granted.

Not for Peace at Any Price

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Saturday)—An official communiqué, from Jassy, delayed in transmission, emphasizes that peace negotiations will not be based on the idea of peace at any price.

Austrian Budget Majority Assured

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—Vienna messages announce that the German Socialists have decided to vote for the provisional budget, not to favor the Government, but to prevent the dissolution of Parliament and a return to arbitrary rule, and also lest peace should be endangered by the Chölm incident. A majority for the provisional budget is now considered assured.

Socialist Protest in Reichstag

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—Speaking during a Reichstag debate, Herr Haase, Minority Socialist, strongly protested against the German treatment of Russia, and said that, after the dispatch of the ultimatum, a peace of understanding was out of the question and that General von Ludendorff reigns over Germany.

Herr Erzberger, Center Spokesman, said that the Reichstag peace resolution was imperative in view of the situation then prevailing and gave an impetus to the peace movement. Peace in the East was quite consistent with it, any deviation only representing a temporary political measure.

Serious Resistance Offered

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Thursday)—The Bolshevik Government is expected to remain in Petrograd. The German offensive is reported to have stopped, owing to the serious resistance of the revolutionary troops. Bolshevik communiqués and statements indicate great activity in preparation for the defense of the capital.

Embassies Said to Have Left Petrograd

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Consul Tredwell of Petrograd under date of the 25th cabled the State Department that he had caught a train east with 53 Americans, 40 Japanese, 32 Chinese, the personnel of the respective embassies.

FLEMINGS AGAINST GERMAN PLANS

LONDON, England (Saturday)—Following the example of the local authorities in Flemish towns, the principal Flemish associations throughout Flanders have addressed an energetic protest to the German Chancellor against the proclamation of the independence of Flanders by the so-called "Council of Flanders."

The protest, the text of which has just reached the Belgian Embassy here, denies the right of the "Council" to speak for the Flemings, as was proved when a small group attempted to make Ghent University purely Flemish and to introduce the administrative separation of the two parts of Belgium. On both these occasions the Flemings protested, denying the right of Germany to interfere in Belgian internal politics.

The protest proclaims the unshakable will of the whole Belgian people to remain united and declares that any interference by strangers would be the expression of internal weakness.

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

(Continued from page one)

support of minor reconnoitering engagements.

West of la Fere a detachment brought back prisoners as the result of an attack across the canal.

An enemy raid on Kortrijk caused considerable losses among Belgians.

Army group of the German Crown Prince: Near Chavignon storming troops forced their way into the enemy trenches and captured 10 Americans and a few French fighters. Early this morning fighting activity was revived at isolated sectors in the Champagne.

Italian front: Fighting activity increased on both sides of the River Brenta throughout the day.

Eastern theater: Our troops have reached the Dnieper in their advance eastward. Along the northern frontier of Ukraine, near Rychitsa, they encountered a strongly fortified bridgehead, which was defended by the enemy troops. The town and railway station were taken by storm and a few hundred prisoners were captured.

At Mosyr we captured on the Pripiet a flotilla of six armored boats, 36 motorboats and six hospital boats.

The railway line between Kiev and Shumarka was reached near Fastoff and Kasatin.

German troops hurried to the assistance of Polish legionaries, who south-west of Starokonstantinov were fighting the enemy forces who were superior in numbers. The enemy forces were defeated by our combined forces.

Austro-Hungarian troops, appealed to by the Ukrainian Government and by the population for defense against bands of the enemy, marched into Ukraine on wide sectors north of the Pruth River.

LONDON, England (Saturday)—

The British War Office issued a statement today which says: There were extensive raiding operations over practically the entire British western front. At some points the Germans gained temporary footholds.

British forces conducted successful raids south of Armentieres and in the neighborhood of Arleux-en-Gohelle.

Two enemy raiding parties entered the British lines near St. Quentin. A few of our men are missing.

A few enemy soldiers entered our trenches in the neighborhood of Hargicourt. All were killed or captured.

Stray raiders entered Portuguese trenches on a wide front, from Neuve Chapelle northward. A counter-attack drove them out.

Enemy raids were repulsed and a few prisoners taken in the neighborhood of the Ypres-Comines Canal, and south of Houthulst.

PARIS, France (Saturday)—The French War Office on Friday issued the following statement:

In the region east of Chavignon at 8 o'clock last night the German troops, after a heavy bombardment, hurled two columns against the French lines. A violent hand-to-hand conflict followed, terminating to the advantage of the French. The German forces were thrown back after having suffered heavy losses. Prisoners remained in the hands of the French.

Another attempt against small French posts southeast of Corbeny achieved no greater success.

During the night there was active artillery fighting in the region of Craonne, between the Melette and the Aisne and in the sector of Rheims. A hospital in Rheims for civilians was shelled systematically with incendiary bombs. The building was burned down.

In the Champagne during the night a series of bombardments was directed against the French first lines, particularly in the region of the heights on both sides of Suippes and the region of Butte du Mesnil.

This morning the enemy forces made a lively attack against our new positions southwest of Butte du Mesnil. It was broken up by the French fire and the assailants were driven back except at one point, where they gained a footing in an advanced trench element. At the same time a strong German raid east of Suippes was repulsed completely.

In the Argonne French patrols took prisoners. In the Woëvre there was rather heavy artillery fighting late in the night, in the sectors of Regnieville and Remenauville. Everywhere else the night was calm.

On Tuesday a French aerial squadron carried out a photographic reconnaissance as far as Mariembourg, more than eighty kilometers behind the German lines.

ROME, Italy (Friday)—The Italian War Office communication issued yesterday reads:

There have been intermittent artillery actions which became quite lively on both sides of the Brenta and south of Ponte di Piave. Southeast of the edge of Monte Solarolo enemy patrols were put to flight by our reconnoitering parties.

Others were repulsed by rifle fire in Vallarsa and along the Piave. North of Col di Rosso one of our strong patrols reached dwellings in Stoccarda and drove back groups of enemy troops who had hastily arrived.

They captured and brought back to our line two 11-inch trench mortars, about 20 rifles and other war matériel. Day and night there is great aerial activity along the front. Our aviators successfully dropped six tons of bombs on several military places.

British airmen brought down two enemy machines. Near Pieve di Soligo a captive balloon was hit by our artillery fire.

During Wednesday night's bombing raid on Venice two enemy machines were brought down. The reports indicate that many places were hit and the destruction caused was apparently considerable.

SPAIN'S ELECTION IS DISAPPOINTING

(Continued from page one)

disposed to be silent on the subject, but there have been continual differences with other members of the Cabinet and the threat has been constantly made that Señor Cambo, the Regionalist leader, would withdraw these Regionalists, and so precipitate a crisis that would lead to the fall of the Government.

Señor Ventosa and Señor Royas have now been insisting that reference should be made in the royal speech at the forthcoming opening of the Cortes to the proposed measure of constitutional reform, but other ministers refused to countenance the idea and the Regionalists resigned. Thereupon, Señor La Cierva, the War Minister, declared he also would resign to simplify the Premier's task.

The example was followed by the whole Cabinet and the Premier, García Prieto, delivered his resignation to the King who, however, pressed upon him the necessity of continuing in office at the present juncture and a compromise was finally achieved by the substitution of Señor Decretit for Señor Ventosa and Señor Luis Silveira for Señor Royas, the other ministers returning their portfolios.

It is not anticipated, however, that this is anything but a temporary measure as complete reconstruction of the Cabinet on Liberal, monarchical lines will be accomplished very shortly.

Spain and Germany

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

MADRID, Spain (Friday)—El Diario Universal, the Romanones organ, in commenting upon the friendly tone in which Count von Hertling referred to Spain, says that his language was a model of insidious old-style diplomacy and remarks sarcastically that "for all her kind thoughts Germany continues to oblige Spain with a torpedoed ship once a day. Let us wait to see what the new Cortes will do. For our part we can only repeat what we have already said in this matter. It may be that tomorrow we may send a new note about another torpedoing. In the meantime, Berlin appears determined to persist in her line of conduct until the cup runs over."

MR. BORAH CRITICIZES THE ADMINISTRATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Speaking on the floor of the Senate today on the importance of assuring the minimum food production in the United States, Senator William E. Borah of Idaho criticized the attitude of the Administration toward the question of farm labor.

It is not realized, said the Senator from Idaho, that the draft and war industries are depleting the farms throughout the country of essential labor, the result of which will be a large diminution of the acreage planted this year.

"I do not claim," said Senator Borah, "that farm hands should not be called to serve their country for any service, but I do state that the question of food production is vital and that if men are called from the farms to such an extent as to diminish production, some definite policy of supplying farm labor should be immediately adopted."

BELGIUM DECLINES TO DISCUSS PEACE

HAVRE, France (Friday)—Baron de Broqueville, the Belgian Premier and Foreign Minister, said on Thursday of the recent speech by Count von Hertling: "The Belgian Government's views are known and have not changed. It affirmed them quite recently in its answer to the Holy See."

"The Belgian Government has already declared and repeated that it will not discuss peace except in concert with the powers who guarantee its independence and who have fulfilled their obligations toward Belgium."

NEW APPOINTMENT IN BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London Bureau

LONDON, England—Sir Laming Worthington Evans, Bart, M. P., one of the parliamentary secretaries of the Ministry of Munitions of War, has been appointed financial secretary to the Ministry with the title of Parliamentary and Financial Secretary.

BOSTON TEACHERS CLUB

William Justin Mann will give a second promotional course on art under the auspices of the Boston Teachers Club beginning Tuesday at the Boston Normal School. His subject will be "The Story of America Interpreted by Art."

REWARD FOR GALLANTRY AT SEA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London Bureau

LONDON, England—The Board of Trade have awarded a piece of plate to Captain David Liljeqvist, master of the Swedish motor vessel San Francisco, of Stockholm, in recognition of his services to a shipwrecked British crew whom he rescued in the North Atlantic Ocean in August last.

UNIONISTS GAIN AGAIN IN CANADA

Complete Returns Give Government Two More Seats, or 151 Against an Opposition of 82

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—With the receipt on Friday afternoon of the final returns of the soldiers' vote taken in England, by the general returning officer for the Dominion, the result of the recent elections is now complete with the exception of two seats. These are one in Nelson, Man., which must not be confounded with Nelson, in British Columbia, where the election is deferred, and the other in the Yukon, where there is a dispute over a technicality in the soldiers' vote and which will probably have to be decided by a judge.

The returns received on Friday by Mr. W. F. O'Connor, the general returning officer, place still two more seats to the Government's credit, wiping out the previous Opposition majorities. These are both in Ontario, namely South Perth and Nipissing counties. The final returns are consequently as follows:

Government 151, Opposition 82, with one uncertain seat and one deferred election, making a grand total of 233, the number of seats in the Canadian House of Commons.

The Government candidate is leading in the Yukon contest and there is reason for anticipating that Nelson will follow the example of the rest of Manitoba, which went overwhelmingly Unionist. When the House assembles, which it is not thought will be before March 20, Sir Robert Borden will have the very respectable majority of 71, being the largest majority any Government has ever had since the confederation was formed, though the Parliament of 1878 ran it very close, the Conservatives having a majority of 68 in a House of 206 members.

The political complexion of the last Parliament was as follows: Conservative 133, Liberal 86 and Independent 2. Now that the final figures have been received it is noted that some enormous majorities were piled up, especially on the side of the Unionists, and in a lesser extent, in the Province of Quebec, for the French-Canadian candidates.

Probably never in the history of elections in Canada have so many candidates lost their deposits, which unpleasant experience is brought about by the defeated candidate not securing at least half the number of votes cast for the winning candidate. No fewer than 110 Opposition candidates had the doubtful pleasure of contributing \$200, the amount of the deposit, while only 25 government supporters lost theirs, mostly in the Province of Quebec.

The Liberal veteran, the Hon. Frank Oliver, who has been one of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's chief lieutenants for many years, and who had a small majority on the civilian vote, was defeated by a soldier majority of about 2700, his opponent being Brigadier-General Griesbach, a very distinguished Canadian soldier.

The former Speaker, Mr. Rhodes, who was defeated by the civilian vote, has been returned with a majority of over 1200 through the soldiers' vote. The record majority, however, was obtained by Maj. G. W. Andrews, the government candidate for Winnipeg Center, who received more than 21,000 votes more than his opponent.

It is remarkable that in the three prairie provinces, and in British Columbia, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who was given the most enthusiastic receptions on his political tour, could only secure two seats against 53 for the Unionists.

MINOTTO CASE DECISION

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Department of Labor has decided not to deport Count James Minotto, son-in-law of Louis Swift, the Chicago packer, on charges preferred by the director of naval intelligence, but because of his German nativity and associations, has postponed his case except in concert with the powers who guarantee its independence and who have fulfilled their obligations toward Belgium.

pending settlement of this question, the count will remain at liberty on \$50,000 bail furnished by his father-in-law.

REWARD FOR GALLANTRY AT SEA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London Bureau

LONDON, England—The Board of Trade have awarded a piece of plate to Captain David Liljeqvist, master of the Swedish motor vessel San Francisco, of Stockholm, in recognition of his services to a shipwrecked British crew whom he rescued in the North Atlantic Ocean in August last.

STANDING OF STATES ON DRY AMENDMENT

If the Constitution of the United States is to be amended to provide for national prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor, three-fourths of the 48 states comprising the Union must declare in favor of the amendment, each by a majority vote in its Legislature. The record of the states on this question now stands as follows:

Number necessary to carry amendment, 36.
Number that have voted to favor, 7.
Number that have voted against, 0.
Number that have yet to vote, 41.
Number needed of those yet to vote, 29.
States that have ratified, in order of ratification, with date:
MISSISSIPPI—Jan. 9.
VIRGINIA—Jan. 10.
KENTUCKY—Jan. 14.
SOUTH CAROLINA—Jan. 17-23.
NORTH DAKOTA—Jan. 24-25.
MARYLAND—Feb. 13.
MONTANA—Feb. 19.

BOSTON Y. W. C. A. SEEKS \$75,000 FUND

One of the results of the diversion of thousands of young men from their ordinary pursuits to that of bearing arms has been the increased number of women called on to fill the deficit of the industries of the nation, so that the facilities of the Boston Young Women's Christian Association have been taxed to capacity. With a membership jumping from 1881 to 5182, officials of the organization feel that the \$75,000 which is the object of a campaign to be started March 11, will be well used in taking care of the additional work.


Activities of the organization include the operation of cafeterias at 40 Berkeley Street, 63 Warrenton Street and 37½ Beacon Street. In addition to the association's other forms of service, hostess rooms have been opened in connection with the United Service Club at 43 Boylston Street. Among those supporting the campaign are William A. Gaston, director of the United States Public Service Reserve for New England; Alfred L. Aiken, president of the Old Colony Trust; Henry Hornblower, Arthur S. Johnson, James Lawrence, the Rt. Rev. William Lawrence, D.D., George C. Lee, J. Howard Leman, John R. Macomber, Frank W. Remick, William T. Rich, Sabin P. Sanger, Frank W. Stearns, Charles F. Weed, William H. Wellington.

FREER DISSEMINATION OF ARMY NEWS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

AN ATLANTIC PORT—Maj. Gen. Peyton March, chief of staff of the United States Army, has arrived here from France on his way to Washington, and says he will recommend a freer dissemination of news regarding the doings of the American forces in France.

HOLEPROOF HOSE



FRENCH SOCIALIST AFFAIRS SURVEYED

Schism Between Radical and Radical Socialist Parties and the Republican Committee of Commerce and Industry

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—Despite certain denials and attempts to minimize the affair, it is quite evident that the schism between the executives of the Radical and Radical-Socialist Party and the Republican Committee of Commerce and Industry, to which reference has already been made in The Christian Science Monitor, is an accomplished fact. Further correspondence has taken place between the heads of these organizations.

M. Mascaraud, the president of the Republican Committee of Commerce and Industry, who is considerably more than merely president, having his small but influential section largely under his control, has addressed a note to M. Debiere, the chief of the Radical and Radical-Socialists, in which he complains that the latter had sent a letter to the newspapers which was supposed to have been sent to him at the same time, but which he had not received, in which letter it was implied that there was a divergence of views among the members of the Comité Républicain, which he says is not the case. M. Mascaraud repeats that his committee have withdrawn their mandate from the delegates to the general body, that it was at the request of the delegates that this was done, that the decision was arrived at unanimously, and that none of the delegates to whom this decision applied were present at the last meeting of the Radical and Radical-Socialist Committee. As to persons who are members of the Comité Républicain and at the same time are delegates of another group to the Radical and Radical-Socialist Committee, they have preserved their entire liberty of action and are not interfered with. M. Mascaraud goes on to say that he is glad to find that M. Debiere is coming to a sane appreciation of the situation, and that he is recognizing that only the highest interests of the country, to the exclusion of all merely personal questions, should now occupy the attention of a great party. With that, he says, the controversy between the parties must close.

M. Murat, senator and general secretary of the Comité Républicain, has also written a letter to M. Debiere in which he supports what M. Mascaraud has said, and expresses his surprise that in the official account of the proceedings of the Radical and Radical-Socialist meeting, at which the Mascaraud resignation was tendered, there was no reference to his, M. Murat's, intervention, which he repeats was due to the determination of the Radical and Radical-Socialist Committee to print and distribute at its own expense the speeches of MM. Caillaux and Pierre Renaudel in the Chamber on the subject of suspending, as demanded, the parliamentary immunity in the case of the former, the result of which was to make the party a participant in an affair which ought to rest entirely in the judicial domain.

The particular group of the Comité Républicain that is inclined to keep in close touch with the main body is led by M. J. B. Morin, deputy for the Cher, and one of the most active collaborators with M. Mascaraud in the Comité Républicain. He says he can see no reason why the two organizations should not go on their own way and do their work independently of each other, the Radical and Radical-Socialist party being more widely open to Republicans of every shade of opinion than the other.

Other interesting questions continue to occupy the Radicals and Socialists. At a meeting of the Radical-Socialist Federation of the Seine, M. Bonnet gave an account of the negotiations which were in progress for the establishment of a Radical-Socialist Group among the municipal councils of Paris and the general councils of the Seine. This action, it is stated, will be definitely established some time in March. At the same meeting there was a keen debate, in which M. Bonnet and M. Louis Puech took part, on the subject of electoral reform, and it was resolved that the federation should instruct its delegates to the executive committee to demand the pressing forward of the parliamentary bill for electoral reform which had been prepared by the committee of universal suffrage appointed by the Chamber.

The visits of the French Socialists to England seem to provoke anxieties in different quarters, necessitating disclaimers. On the occasion of the expedition of MM. Renaudel and Longuet to Nottingham for the labor conference there, the story was circulated that M. Longuet had been entrusted with a special mission by the Under-Secretary of State for Maritime Transport. This declaration naturally caused something of a flutter in many circles, but a semi-official denial was given to it in terms which declared that the Secretary of State had not intrusted M. Longuet with any mission of any description whatsoever.

Latterly the Socialists, in so far as speeches and statements in their official organ are concerned, have been rather quiet on the subject of Russia; and their formerly expressed schemes for getting into touch with the Bolsheviks and instructing them in the danger of making a separate peace. But, notwithstanding this tendency toward reserve, Le Temps does not cease to keep up a running fire of

criticism on the Socialist ideas upon the subject. Discussing the Nottingham Labor Conference this newspaper says that on the day in which German democracy separates itself from Prussian militarism, proof will be given that it is capable of exercising a definite influence on the controllers of the Empire, and the question of dealing with that democracy will then perhaps assume a new aspect. Until that happens, any policy based on a direct or indirect understanding with German democracy, could be nothing else than a monstrous piece of trickery.

It is inconceivable, it says, that the Socialist leaders, whose patriotism nobody suspects, do not take account of this truth, and that they persist, notwithstanding the Russian experience, in placing their faith in the meeting of an international conference at which a party having only its own mandate and not being able, in any case, to pretend to speak in the name of the nation, would find the bases of peace. Their fault—because it is one, the effects of which on the development of the war are only too sure—was to be attached before all and above all to the idea of a miraculous resurrection of the workers' international, which had been put an end to by the treason of German social democracy. They believed that socialism, ruined so far as the people are concerned on account of its failure to prevent the war, could only succeed in regaining its own peace. They have not understood that in this immense upheaval of ideas and things socialism also must be transformed, must be impregnated with the national feeling, under penalty of an irreparable collapse among the miserable failures of all revolutionary theories. Their inability to detach themselves from the most disintegrating internationalism, to remodel their formulas and to rejuvenate their aspirations, has condemned them to persist blindly in their old toils. For two years, having made incoherent efforts to play a part which does not belong to them, the Socialists, profoundly impregnated with Marxism, have only succeeded in conveying the impression of their lamentable moral isolation from the heart of democracy and the heart of the nation. So says Le Temps.

But the leaders of the Socialists do not take any such view of their situation. However "isolated" they may be, the speeches of their chiefs receive the closest attention from all quarters. M. Albert Thomas, who seems, as a general thing, to be reported more extensively and fully than any political personage in France at the present time, except M. Clemenceau himself, has just been down to Bordeaux, and there for the first time since his visit to England, expressed himself upon the situation and the Socialist attitude and intention toward it. The meeting, which took place in the Alhambra and was of a very enthusiastic character, was organized by the Socialist Federation of the Gironde. M. Thomas on this occasion set himself out to examine the program which the Socialists had tried to follow and that which they must adopt in the future. He showed how the Russian Revolution had developed into internal anarchy, but still kept itself in the direction of a separate peace owing to the democratic aspirations of the masses; how Austria was in the grips of a tumultuous agitation for peace, and how Germany was divided by a strong movement of opinion against the annexationists and Pan-Germans.

So, said M. Thomas, in the case of every autocracy, the people now come upon the scene with the intention of making their voices heard; every-where it is observable that for the supreme effort of the war, in diplomatic action as with military operations, the hour of the people has come. The peace program formulated since the beginning of the war by the Socialist Party is in the way of becoming, through the declarations of Mr. Lloyd George and President Wilson, the common program of the Allies. How can that peace be achieved? And by what policy? If the Socialist Party is in agreement with the general body of the nation in wishing for peace, how does it come about that it is not in agreement with the Government? It is not through the remembrance of the past that the party finds itself in disagreement with M. Clemenceau, nor is it due to the scandals of the time. Whatever its critics may insincerely and naively say, the Socialist Party does not make itself the defender of anyone, but it is determined to demand for every accused person the guarantees of justice, and to denounce all political and press trickery which not only prejudices the right exercise of justice but enervates and distracts public opinion and destroys the very idea of justice. But what separates the Socialists from M. Clemenceau is the deep distrust that the Premier seems to maintain toward all popular forces; not that he does not often give proof of a conciliatory disposition, but in his doings in foreign and home policy it appears that he does not understand and does not employ all those popular forces which might be able to accomplish more rapidly the victory of right.

From this M. Thomas went on to criticize the policy of the Government in regard to Russia and the nationalities of Austria-Hungary, indicating how he thought it was necessary that the Entente among the Allies should be realized by a more coherent diplomatic action, one that would be bolder and better calculated to be understood by the people and one that would embrace their aspirations for liberty and peace. For the Socialist Party of continuous activity and intelligent audacity, all the democratic forces must be in the vanguard of the nation, and the Socialist forces in front of all of them, because this war must yield liberty to all, the necessary condition of socialism. The hour of the people had come. The closing sentiments of M. Albert Thomas, like many of the others, were vociferously cheered by this big audience of Bordeaux.

ZIMMERWALDIANS AND BOLSHEVISM

Hail the Bolshevik Régime as Signaling the Triumph of Marxism—Has "Cleared the Path" for Socialism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERNE, Switzerland.—The Berner Tagwacht, which is edited by Robert Grimm and stands unreservedly for all that may be conveniently summarized under the heading of Zimmerwaldianism, has published two articles on the latest developments in Russia which set forth frankly the view taken by the orthodox Marxist of the meaning of those developments and the hopes he builds thereon. Incidentally, also, they illustrate his complete failure to draw a distinction of any kind between the governments of the Central Powers and those of the democracies of the west.

"For the first time," reads the first of these articles, "a revolution has been caused and is being conducted entirely by Marxists. What progress is this, how immeasurably farther have we got since the Commune of 1871, and even since the Russian Revolution of 1905! Marxism has been for the first time translated into deeds. What will it be, then, when—perhaps even during the war, and in any case after it—there breaks out, in consequence of the economic situation in all the countries of Europe and of North America, the mighty struggle between labor and capital; when the Marxists, the revolutionaries of all countries, everywhere take the lead; when the proletarian reformists, the social patriots; when they convert the war into a social revolution, a fight for the socialistic system of society. Then only will it be fully shown what Marxism, the theory of Marx, really is.

"Already, however, the Russian Revolution is its most brilliant testimonial. When Lenin left Switzerland, he wrote a letter to the Swiss workpeople in which he briefly sketched his plans. He would, he wrote, make a revolution in common with the small peasantry; he would overthrow the Cads and the Reformists, the social revolutionaries and the social-patriots; divide up the land among the small peasantry; and would make the right of all peoples to self-determination the pivot of peace—the foundation of a peace concluded between the proletariats of Europe—thereby rendering it a lever for the European revolution. He would, further, lay in Russia the foundations of a socialistic system of society—not yet of Socialism itself. All this has he, have the Marxists, achieved. And how? Merely by holding to the Marxist theory; that is, to the theory of the class war. They knew that the small people, the poor peasantry and the working class, alone could conduct a class war against the landowners and the capitalists. They therefore organized these, united them with one another, and triumphed.

"In the first place it should be noted how small was the number of Marxists in March at the time of the fall of the Tsardom, and for long afterward. The Social Patriots, the Reformists, the Revolutionary Socialists, Tchekide, Kerensky, and so on, had the upper hand entirely. Nevertheless the Bolsheviks triumphed. We revolutionaries in all the countries of Europe, in Germany, England, France, Italy, Austria, have, therefore, no cause for anxiety. One so often hears it said: 'But the real revolutionaries are so few in number.' That, however, does not matter in the least. Everything merely depends upon whether economic factors will call forth revolution during the war and after the conclusion of peace. Our theories tell us that they certainly will do so. Very well then; the minority that we now are will then become a majority. Especially noteworthy also is the way in which the Bolsheviks waited for the right moment. This is undoubtedly the most difficult thing of all in every revolution: to act neither too soon nor too late. Although continually provoked by arrests, banishments, street fights, they waited until the Kornilov rising and Kerensky's double-dealing had shown the masses that the triumph of the Revolution was only to be hoped for from the Marxists. Then they struck out. They even waited until after the elections to the municipal councils. But then once they had struck out, they made straight for the goal, wholeheartedly, without hesitation and without fear. What an example for the proletariat of the world, for the coming revolution! It is only necessary to act as they acted, without fear, without hesitation, wholeheartedly.

The articles go on to deal with the difficulties encountered by the Marxists at home and abroad, and the second deals chiefly with those coming under the latter heading. "The Marxists," it reads, "knew from the outset that neither Germany nor America, England, or France desired a democratic peace without annexations. Hence it was a question of so maneuvering that this should be clear to the proletariat of these countries, and that these should rise and conclude peace over the heads of their governments. This peace would mean the world revolution. It is at this revolution that the Marxists are aiming; for this that they are maneuvering and working. The world revolution is their final, their highest aim. We must say that in the history of mankind we know of no such inspiring a spectacle as this. No single revolution offers the spectacle of aspiring endeavor and action so extensive, so universally and profoundly subversive, so high in aim. This is for the first time endeavor and action in consonance with our whole aim: the socialistic state of

society, the freedom and unity of all men. Even if it should not succeed, this is the example for the times that are now approaching, the prologue, the beginning of the real revolution of the proletariat—and for all time the beginning, the dawn, of human freedom.

"While, therefore," the article continues, "the peace negotiations must be so conducted by the Bolsheviks that the German, English, French, Italian, Austrian, and American proletariat sees and hears clearly, that these proletariats gradually come to recognize that they must themselves overthrow these governments, conclude peace, and secure to themselves power over the world, the Russian proletariat must at the same time either be satisfied by this proletarian peace, or, if this peace is not secured, must be brought to recognize that this is not yet possible, and that the fault lies not with the Bolsheviks, but with the capitalist governments, and in the first instance with the German Government. And at the same time the freedom of the lands threatened by Germany, the freedom of Poland, Estonia, Livonia, Courland, and Lithuania, must be defended. This task of simultaneously bringing the proletariat of Europe to the point of revolution, satisfying the Russian people and abandoning no people, is almost impossible, is almost beyond human strength. If the mass of the population were proletarian as it is in Germany and England; that is, if it consisted of wage-workers, it would be possible. The difficulty lies, however, especially in the fact that the majority are peasants who want land. And nevertheless the effort to solve all these external and internal problems is being made."

After enumerating the steps taken by the Bolsheviks at home, the article proceeds: "With regard to foreign policy, in order to bring the European working classes and the German working class, in the first place, to the point of revolution and to arrive at a proletarian peace, the independence of all nations, to which no imperialist government, neither that of Germany, nor those of England, America, France or Italy can subscribe, has been placed in the forefront. In dealing with Germany the complete independence of Poland, Estonia, Livonia, Courland and Lithuania has so far been obstinately insisted upon, and the German Government has already been compelled in this way to drop the mask, and to show the workers that it is intent upon annexations, and therefore upon a fresh world war. England has been compelled to admit that she intends to free Arabia, Mesopotamia, Syria and Palestine from the Turk; that is, to bring them under the hegemony of the Entente; hence that she also is working in the direction of a fresh world war. Thus in all points so far the Russian revolutionary workers have brilliantly fulfilled their mission, in no single one have they failed either for the Russian or for the world revolution. It now only depends upon the workers of the other countries, and, in the first place, upon those of Germany, whether they will fulfill it wholly. But even if this should not be accomplished, even if the German proletariat should not yet rise, and the power of the Bolsheviks, though very great, should thus prove insufficient, we do not need to be discouraged in the least, for the Russian revolution is not yet at an end. It remains and its example remains. . . . Either while the war is still on, and in any case most certainly after it, want will bring the workers of Europe to the point of revolution, and then will the example of Russia prove effective, even though that should not be the case as yet. Men will know how the thing is to be done. Men will unite with the Russian workers, and imitate their procedure and their deeds. And, we repeat, if the proletariat of Russia, which is still so small a minority, has been able to achieve so much, what will it be able to accomplish in Western Europe, particularly in England and Germany, where it is so numerous, and where production is ripe for socialism! There revolution will, in our opinion, bring socialism, and to the Russian Marxists will then belong the immortal fame of having prepared the way and cleared the path for it."

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ANIMAL FOODSTUFFS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—A meeting of the poultry advisory committee held in January was attended by Sir Daniel Hall, secretary of the Board of Agriculture, who explained the position with regard to animal foodstuffs. Sir Daniel stated that the estimated quantity of foodstuffs in Great Britain was insufficient to maintain the existing stocks of animals and poultry until this season's crop became available in September. The government departments concerned were, therefore, considering plans for rationing all classes of live stock. No final decisions had as yet been made, but Sir Daniel felt at liberty to state that milk cows and working horses would receive the major portion of the available foodstuffs. Other stock owners, he said, must be prepared considerably to reduce their stocks and to feed the remainder principally on roots, fodder crops and grass, and so forth. The Board of Agriculture, Sir Daniel also stated, were claiming a strictly limited amount of foodstuffs for poultry feeding, which would be only sufficient to maintain a small proportion of the existing head of poultry. The committee estimate the quantity of foodstuffs mentioned by Sir Daniel will maintain about one-twentieth of the normal poultry stocks. They, therefore, feel it to be their duty immediately to inform poultry keepers of this serious position in order that they may adjust their operations to meet the new conditions. Fuller official statements with regard to the position will be issued shortly. Meantime, the committee have been asked to devise a scheme of rationing the foodstuffs allotted to poultry among the best poultry stocks, in order that the country may be restocked as foodstuffs become available.

LETTERS

Forcing Juniors into Red Cross

To The Editor of The Christian Science Monitor.

The Junior Red Cross is making its drive in the public schools of Lincoln, and a greater number of complaints of attempted intimidation and coercion have arisen from this than from any other effort of the kind that has been made here. Nine complaints have come to me, without any activity on my part, and the experience of my little girl was not satisfactory.

A little girl, E. E. five years old, is in the first grade of school. When she asked about giving a quarter, her mother and I told her that the Red Cross claimed the right to use money so contributed in experiments in which animals were tortured. She decided she did not want to give to it. The teacher, when told, said she had heard the objection before, and respected it, but E. E. was still urged to give. The principal is a personal friend, so I took up the matter with her. The following is the substance of her statement to me:

"We principals and teachers are held responsible for getting 100 per cent contributions from our schools and rooms, and for my part I am going to make this a 100 per cent school in the best way I can. Of course that cannot be done without compulsion, so we compel them to contribute when they are financially able and get some one to contribute for those who have not the money."

When I asked her how she was going to compel E. E. to contribute, she said: "Compulsion is hardly the right word, but we use pressure, and a great deal of it. That pressure is brought upon the parents and not upon the children. I direct my teachers to get in touch with the parents by visit or telephone call."

This woman is considered well informed in current events, but she had never heard a breath of criticism of the Red Cross, either as to the collection or expenditure of money. It required but little argument to convince her that this method of collecting money was wrong, and she conceded without argument that the use of this money for vivisection or allopathic propaganda was indefensible. She felt that she was so thoroughly committed to the Red Cross campaign that she could not recede. She said that all officers and teachers of Lincoln schools (public) are active officers and members of the local Red Cross organization; and that every step of the campaign had been carefully mapped out and was thoroughly checked over as reports came in.

She had already arranged with a committee of the patrons' association of the school to make up the deficit due to those who could not or would not contribute, so the report would be a 100 per cent contribution. She was instructed to report the names of those who refused to contribute, and to inform them that a representative of the Red Cross or the State Council of Defense would call upon them.

Mrs. H. and Mrs. S. complained to me of the treatment their children received. L. is in the fifth grade of School and C. is in the fourth grade of the same school. In both cases the boys had come home crying and said that the teachers had said they were slackers because they had not brought quarters, and they had been ridiculed and molested by the other pupils.

Mrs. D. reported that her boy was so convinced that he could not go to school without a quarter that he took his own money over the protest of his mother. Later he told his mother that the names of the seven pupils who did not contribute by a certain date were placed on the blackboard as disloyal to their country. On the next day all but one brought a quarter. The teacher held him up to ridicule before the class, told him that she and his classmates would have to make up his part, and had a collection taken in his presence to raise the 25 cents. This was in the seventh grade of the School.

Mrs. R. at first declined to let her little daughter H. in the School fourth grade, take a quarter. Her teacher told her that if her parents were so poor that they could not give that much, some one else would be

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found to give for them, but that it did not look good for H. and hurt the standing of the class. After that H. refused to return to school without the money, so it was given. Mrs. R. took the matter up with the superintendent of city schools and an officer of the Red Cross, declared that the method used was blackmail, and demanded, as a matter of principle, that the money be returned to her. The promise was given that the money would be returned. The announcement was made in that school that if all the children in all the grades of that school contributed, a Washington Day exercise would be held, which meant practically a half-holiday.

I sought an interview with the city superintendent, but he was out of town. His secretary showed me a bulletin sent out late in the campaign instructing teachers not to force or even urge children to contribute. When I visited the local Red Cross headquarters no officer was there, but the young woman in charge said that campaign workers had been instructed not to try to force any one to contribute. (Signed) L. Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 23, 1918.

SECRET TREATY AS TO ASIATIC TURKEY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Spheres of influence and acquisitions of territory in Asiatic Turkey were covered by one of the "secret" treaties between Great Britain, France and Russia which were disclosed by Mr. Trotzky and published in the Izvestia. It read as follows:

Following the negotiations in London and Petrograd in the spring of 1916, the British, French and Russian governments agreed as to the future delimitation of their respective spheres of influence and territorial acquisitions in Asiatic Turkey and as to the formation of an independent Arab State or federation of Arab states in Arabia. The following are the principal points of the agreement: Russia obtains Erzerum, Trebizond, Van and Bitlis provinces and territory in Southern Kurdistan, along the line Mush-Sert-Ibn-Omar-Amadije-Persian frontier. The extreme point of Russian acquisitions on the Black Sea coast to be fixed later at a point west of Trebizond.

France secures the coastal strip of Syria, the Adana vilayet and territory bounded on the south by a line Aintab-Mardin to the future Russian frontier, and on the north by a line Adag-Dag-Zara-Egin-Kharput.

Great Britain secures Southern Mesopotamia with Baghdad and stipulates for herself in Syria the ports of Haifa and Akka.

By agreement between France and England the zone between the French and British territories forms a confederation of Arab States, or an independent Arab State, the zone of influence in which are determined at the same time.

Alexandretta to be a free port. To secure the religious interests of the Entente, Palestine, with the holy places, is separated from Turkish territory and subjected to a special régime to be determined by agreement between Russia, France and England.

Generally, the contracting powers agree mutually to recognize the privileges existing in the territories now acquired by them which have existed before the war. They agree to assume such portions of the Ottoman national debt as corresponds to their acquisitions.

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Y. M. C. A. - ROMAN CATHOLIC WORKER

Society Officers Declare No One Except Evangelical Church Member May Be Secretary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Facts that have transpired since the publication of a news article, describing a dinner tendered to a Roman Catholic layman, F. Joseph Gormley, who was said to have volunteered to go to France as a secretary for the Y. M. C. A., make it appear that Mr. Gormley was not appointed to such a position, as was then stated, but was simply released as a bookkeeper and accountant under the National War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A. in France by the firm, in whose employ he had previously been. Mr. Gormley, it now appears, was merely loaned in this manner to the association for the period of six months, his salary being paid by his previous employers, who also contributed to him a remittance to cover his personal expenses.

Mr. Gormley was not therefore either appointed or approved as a secretary of the Y. M. C. A., but was simply attached to one of their units as a bookkeeper and accountant.

This article was published in the Times-Picayune, in Trench and Camp, the army section printed weekly for the Y. M. C. A. at Camp Beauregard, La., and was reproduced in The Christian Science Monitor. It described a testimonial dinner that had been tendered some time previously to Mr. Gormley by his associates of the St. Vincent de Paul Conference of the Church of St. Paul the Apostle, at the Roman Catholic Club, 120 Central Park South, New York City, to celebrate his proximate departure overseas to take charge of the social and recreational activities of the Y. M. C. A. "over there," as he had volunteered to go to France as secretary for the association.

Officials of the Y. M. C. A. declare that according to the provisions of the association by-laws, no one other than a member of a Protestant Evangelical church may be appointed to the office of secretary.

MUNICIPAL MARKET PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, B. C.—The Mayor, Mr. Gale, has given orders for the preparation of plans for the construction of a civic dock and fish market on Burrard Inlet. The scheme includes a dock and 11 shops for handling fish. It will cost about \$14,000. The city itself may go into the business of selling the fish by retail to the citizens.



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LIQUOR MAY DRIVE CAMP FROM TOWN

Prospects of Westfield, Mass., as Concentration Point for Soldiers Seems to Center in Action to Be Taken on Saloons

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WESTFIELD, Mass.—The presence of large numbers of soldiers in Westfield last summer and fall, and the probability that the town will again be chosen for a concentration camp this year, has made people who ordinarily give the liquor question but passing thought consider it very seriously just now, with town meeting less than two weeks distant.

Camp Bartlett brought much business to the merchants of Westfield and to the trolley company and all concerned, and the townspeople would welcome more troops here. The one thing that makes some merchants feel that the authorities may not be keen about establishing the camp here again is that military officials have frowned upon the liquor traffic, and Westfield is a license town.

When the soldiers were here last summer the military and town police arrested several bootleggers, and there were intimations that some of the

licensed dealers were not scrupulously obeying the laws against selling or giving intoxicating liquor to soldiers.

The town has been license for some years; the vote last year was 1281 for license and 945 against, and in 1915 it was 1287 for and 924 against. Whether there has been sufficient change of sentiment to overcome the license lead is not known but there is a different feeling toward the question than formerly was the case. The liquor question has become an economic one here, as well as a moral one, say many citizens. If the fact that Westfield is a license town were to deprive the merchants of Westfield of the business that attaches to a big military encampment, that fact would have much to do with impressing on the voters the necessity of ridding the town of its saloons, they say.

In the last few years there has been a considerable increase in the population of the town, and some change in the character of its population. For many years it was the center of whip manufacture in the United States, but the popularity of the automobile has made the whip industry less important than it used to be. The factories of Westfield now turn out munitions, bicycles, foundry products and various other manufactured goods, and the influx of workers that has followed the prosperity of the manufacturers has had its effect on the voting. Westfield used to be a trading center for the rural population of Western Hampden County, and the trade of the suburban towns, together with the trade of the whip

workers, was the chief support of the business men.

Now the town has assumed the size and character of a city, and the problems of a large community are pressing themselves on the people. Not the least of the problems is that of the liquor traffic, and with so many people of various nationalities interested in it, its solution is not simple. There is hope, however, that this year the workers for better conditions will succeed in reducing the majority for license, even if they do not wipe it out and make the town dry.

LOUISVILLE SEEKS TO IMPROVE WATERWAYS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—The transportation committee of the Louisville Board of Trade has announced that the city authorities have arranged for a conference to consider ways and means of arranging for a transfer of freight between the railroad and river terminals of the city with a view to improving transportation conditions on the Ohio River, in accordance with the program of the War and Treasury Departments to bring about a revival of the use of inland waterways for transportation purposes. The city authorities have also announced plans for extensive improvements on the levee through a system of paving which will make the wharves more accessible to motor and team traffic.

CAMP TOWN FREED FROM THE SALOON

Pepperell in the Ayer Cantonment Zone Is to Go Under No-License After May

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PEPPERELL, Mass.—When this town goes dry on May 1, pursuant to the recent victory of the anti-saloonsists at the polls, a radius of 10 miles around Camp Devens, where soldiers are being trained for service abroad, will be free from the licensed liquor traffic, and incidentally the source of much intoxication in adjoining communities will be shut off.

Since Pepperell was the only wet town within the "spotless" zone, all efforts of the local license league, augmented by army officers from the War Department and Camp Devens, members of the Fostick commission, Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety and the State Anti-Saloon League, were focused on this town. Incontrovertible evidence of the efficacy of prohibition in the form of police department statistics was presented to the voters; plants producing war supplies urged that the town go dry and "save our workers"; no-license committees were formed, and the girl scouts and boy scouts took part by distributing literature.

One of the circulars distributed

contained the following letter from Brig.-Gen. William Weigel, acting commander of the seventy-sixth division:

"In reply to your inquiry I would state that it would lessen materially the labors of the military authorities of this cantonment if no liquor were sold in the neighboring towns and cities.

"Such action would be of the utmost benefit to the enlisted men, as 90 per cent of their troubles are traceable directly to liquor. The most flagrant case reported to the military police as emanating from Pepperell, was the procuring of liquor from 'jitney' drivers, who, it is reported came from Pepperell."

When the votes were counted on election day, last Monday, it was found that of the 465 ballots cast 291 were for no-license and 174 for license, a majority of 117 against permitting the single bar in the tavern and the other shop, a wholesale bottle license, to continue in operation.

RESERVOIR CONTRACT AWARDED

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—The Kansas City (Kan.) commissioners have awarded a contract for building a 16,000,000-gallon reserve reservoir on Fourteenth Street on the hill south of Argentine, says the Kansas City Star. The reservoir will be used to hold the surplus from the Quindaro station, which has a capacity of 19,000,000 gallons a day, more than ample for light hours, but insufficient for the heavier demands of busy hours.

FREE FLOW OF LABOR IS UPHELD

Massachusetts Supreme Court Enjoins Musicians Union From Enforcement of Minimum Rule for a Theater Orchestra

That an employer is not compelled to recognize a minimum rule in the number of union members he shall employ is sustained by the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court in enjoining a union of musicians in Haverhill, Mass., from enforcing a rule requiring a local theater to employ five members of an orchestra when the owner of the theater desired only the services of an organist, who was a member of the union.

After saying that it is manifest that the rule is an interference with a plaintiff's right to that free flow of labor to which every member of the community is entitled for the purpose of carrying on the business in which he or it had chosen to embark, the court says:

"The consequences of holding a combination for such a purpose to be a legal one are far reaching. If it is legal for a union of musicians to combine for the purpose of forcing a plaintiff (who wants an organist only) to employ an orchestra of several

pieces, that is to say, if that indirect purpose of enabling the union musicians to earn more money justifies the adoption of the minimum rule, it is hard to see why it is not legal for a union of carpenters (for example) to refuse to work on a building belonging to the plaintiff unless houses have hand-made doors, window frames and window sashes in place of doors, window frames and window sashes made by machine. Heretofore it seems to have been assumed that a rule forbidding union members to work on machine-made material in order to get the work of doing it by hand was not a legal combination.

"There is more money for masons, carpenters and plumbers in building a 10-story store than there is in building a store of two stories. It is legal for musicians to adopt a minimum rate fixing the number of musicians who shall be employed in all theaters within its jurisdiction, it is hard to see why a minimum rule may not be adopted by the allied trades unions of masons, carpenters and plumbers, fixing the number of stories of which every store in the business district is to consist."

LAND TO BE RECLAIMED
SACRAMENTO, Cal.—The reclamation of Bouldin Island, so called, which is in fact an inland sea covering 6000 acres of the richest land in California, is soon to be accomplished, says the Sacramento Union. Before it was overflowed Bouldin Island was the greatest and most profitable asparagus bed in the world.

You Are Invited

to inspect six floors in the new building, which will be open for the display of merchandise on Monday. Each department easily accessible to the other, but each an individual shop.

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Tunic skirts in straight and slanting effects. Gracefully draped skirts in slender silhouette. Straight-line models, with pleats or with panels. Dresses trimmed with braid—narrow or wide bands. Dresses of Georgette, taffeta, crepe de chine. Foulard dresses, softly veiled with pleated Georgette. Printed chiffon dresses, some combined with satin. Wool dresses, of serge, jersey, twills. Prices range from 19.50 to 25.00, 35.00 up to 75.00.

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Dresses with short, Eton bodices. Silver ribbon trimmed and embroidered styles. Straight-line models, plaited, fitted bodices. Skirts with side tunics, plaited overskirts. New braided belts and novelty silks. Softly draped bodices and graceful sleeves. Dresses of Georgette and taffeta, custom-made. Serge, twill, gabardine, tricotine and jersey. Prices range from 19.50, 25.00, 35.00 to 125.00.

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Styles reproducing more expensive models. Qualities unusually fine at the prices. Street dresses of navy serge with Georgette. Afternoon dresses—foulard—crepe de chine. Afternoon dresses of Georgette in smart colors. Prices are moderate, from 15.00 to 17.50.

Coats

Stylish models, for misses and women

Military effects, trench backs, inverted pleats, braid, etc. Coats in yoke and semi-yoke designs. Coatee capes, of soft fabrics, waistcoat and cavalier effects. "Sammy" coats with shoulder capes and braid. Coats of velours, duvet de laine, suede, Bolivia. Motor coats in Irish friezes, tweeds and English mixtures. Misses' coats in greatly enlarged space. Misses' coats—the fashionable models and fabrics. Prices range from 25.00, 35.00 to 100.00.

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Complete assortments of fine domestic underwear. Daintily embroidered Philippine underwear. Lovely silk chemises, bloomers, camisoles, nightgowns. Dainty embroidery in eyelet and new spray designs. Crepe de chine nightgowns, tailored and hemstitched. Lace trimmed chemises, delicately embroidered. Prices are decidedly moderate.

Gloves—Silk Hose

Veilings—Neckwear—Silk Petticoats

Silk Hose—spring shades, white, black, 1.50 and 2.00. French Veilings—stylish meshes and colors, yd., 50c to 6.00. French Glace Kid Gloves—white, 1.50. Silk Petticoats—taffeta and jersey top, 3.95 to 5.00. Organdie Dress Sets—edged with colors, 1.00 to 7.50. Pique Vests—rolling collars, pearl buttons, 75c. Corsets—Spring models, fine materials, 3.95 to 10.00.

Spring Opening

March
Fourth
Fifth
Sixth

Monday
Tuesday
and
Wednesday



Drawn from
Hat shown by
Chandler & Co.

Millinery

Opening enlarged department, occupying

Entire Second Floor

Showing Complete Assortments of

Hats of all Types

March
Fourth
Fifth
Sixth

Monday
Tuesday
and
Wednesday

Chandler & Co.

150-151-152-153 Tremont Street—Near West—Boston

You Are Invited

to walk through our two beautiful stores—forming together one of the finest specialty stores in this country. Six floors will be open for the display of merchandise on Monday—complete excepting the rear portions.

Suits

Fascinating models—interesting variety

Eton jackets, in the smartest lengths; new box coats. Short coats, in the ripple and flare effects. Longer coats, in finger tip and hip lengths. Skirts, straight-line, pleated or with tunics. Suits, braid trimmed, in narrow or wide bands. Suits in tailored designs, graceful, simple lines. Suits, semi-tailored, with silk or pique vests. Suits, in serge, tricotine, twill, wool jersey. Suits of our own navy serge, unusual at the prices. Prices range from 25.00, 35.00 to 100.00.

Misses' Suits

New Department—third floor—new building

Styles in more complete assortments than ever. Youthful frock suits with smart tunic skirts. Jaunty Eton suits, some braid trimmed. Tailored suits with snug shoulders and slender lines. Dress suits of serges, Poiret twills, tricotines. Navy serge suits of our own fine material. Wool jersey suits, Norfolk and semi-Norfolk. Suits especially for school and college wear. Prices range from 25.00, 35.00, 45.00 to 95.00.

Waists

Complete Assortments—Women's and Misses'

Women's department—street floor, new building. Misses' department—third floor, new building. Vestee waists, for wear with Eton suits. Waists of Georgette, crepe de chine, wash silks. Waists of batiste, voile, dimity, linen, etc. Waists with tucked bosoms and new roll collars. Waists with ruffles, fluting and picot edging. Misses' tailored, dress and sport models. Misses' waists in silks and lingerie materials. Prices 2.95, 3.50 to 5.00 and up to 22.50.

Skirts

Women's, Misses' and Juniors'

Smart models in baronette and royalty satin. La Jerz silk skirts, also striped taffeta. Pleated styles, some in box and kilt effects. Stylish, straight-line, pocketed models. Wool jersey skirts in white and colors. White gabardine skirts, pearl button trimmed. Skirts of imported golfine, deep, set-in pockets. Washable white satin skirts in tailored model. Misses' skirts in the most stylish materials. Juniors' skirts for dress and play wear. Prices range from 3.95 to 25.00.

Silks

Complete Showing—Spring Fabrics and Colors

New taffetas, unsurpassed for afternoon dresses. New foulards, in the newest patterns and shades. New crepe de chine in beautiful qualities. New satins, soft and lustrous, in many colors. New baronette satin, very smart for separate skirts. New sport silks, in plain and fancy effects. New silks in many other weaves. Prices from 1.50, 2.00 and up to 6.50 yard.

BUDGET IN LUMP SUM IS PRESENTED

Mayor Peters Files With Council an Estimated Summary of Needs With Notice That Segregated List Will Come Later

Mayor Peters presented to the Boston City Council this morning a budget in lump sum form instead of segregated which will be submitted to the council later after he finds how much money the Legislature will allow him. The Mayor thus conforms with the law which requires him to present to the council a budget of proposed expenditures within 30 days after the fiscal year begins, which is Feb. 1. He will submit a segregated budget as a substitute later. The Mayor shows the city council that the amount available for appropriations this year is \$1,768,758.40 less than was available last year. At the same time, the various departments have asked the Mayor to allow them to spend about \$4,500,000 more than they did last year.

The average valuation for 1918-19 is \$1,541,597,610.68. At the tax limit of \$6.52 on the \$1000 which the city is allowed to spend for departmental activities, the city has available this year \$10,051,216.42. The estimated income for this year is \$4,860,000. This makes the amount of money available for appropriations within the tax limit, \$14,911,216.42. That is all the money the Mayor will be allowed to expend this year unless the Legislature increases the tax limit.

The Mayor's budget today will not go into effect. It was made, it is said, by cutting 20 per cent from all departmental estimates. When he finds what money he will have available, through the act of the Legislature, he will prepare a segregated budget and offer it to the City Council as a substitute. The council today referred the present budget to the appropriation committee, of which Councilman Henry E. Hagan is chairman.

The Mayor's letter to the council submitting the nominal budget is as follows:

"Chapter 486 of the Acts of 1909 provides in section 3 that within 30 days after the beginning of the fiscal year the Mayor shall submit to the City Council the annual budget of the current expenses of the city and county.

"While I am not willing to admit that the Legislature intended that failure on the part of the Mayor to send in a budget within the 30-day limit would have any serious consequences, especially in view of the fact that a contingency might render impossible a strict compliance with the terms of the statute, in order to avoid any question being raised on this particular point, I submit herewith a budget for the city in lump sum form. "I have previously called attention, in my message of Feb. 11, 1918, to the financial condition of the city, and this budget shows on its face the inadequacy of the present tax limit to meet the situation. There is now pending in the General Court a proposition for an increase in the tax limit and when the Legislature has indicated by appropriate action its decision I shall submit a segregated budget in the usual form.

RECAPITULATION OF AMOUNTS ALLOWED	
From Taxes—	
For city purposes within the tax limit.....	\$14,911,216.42
City debt requirements.....	5,832,490.37
County of Suffolk.....	\$1,540,850.00
Debt requirements.....	216,408.33
City and county total.....	\$22,501,965.12
From Revenue—	
Printing department.....	\$200,000.00
City Record, publication of.....	9,000.00
Public works department.....	560,000.00
Water service.....	25,000.00
Collecting department, water division.....	87,268.00
Water service, debt requirements.....	87,268.00
Grand total.....	\$23,582,223.12

FREIGHT HANDLERS' STRIKE
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau
TORONTO, Ont.—Over 200 Grand Trunk freight handlers left work yesterday. The men asked for a 30 per

cent increase, a few days ago, and though railway officials and representatives of the workmen were negotiating for a settlement, the men walked out without notice. As a result, the entire freight service is tied up, sheds are badly congested and the big business houses are experiencing serious inconvenience, especially with outgoing freight, much of which is being diverted to other roads as rapidly as possible.

The freight handlers are paid a standard scale of wages, porters being paid 35 cents per hour, storers 26 cents and checkers 27 cents. Everything is quiet, and it is expected that the trouble will be soon settled.

REPORTED U-BOAT SINKING DESCRIBED

Chief Gunner's Mate of American Steamship Nyanza Tells of Battle With a Submarine

WASHINGTON, D. C.—According to a report of B. H. Groves, chief gunner's mate on the United States steamship Nyanza, which has just been made public, the Nyanza on Jan. 13 last probably sank a German submarine after a battle of 2½ hours. Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, has commended Groves.

The report says that at 9:30 a. m., on Sunday, Jan. 13, a periscope was sighted off the port beam about 1000 yards distant, and at the same time a torpedo was seen approaching the Nyanza.

"The Nyanza opened fire with the after gun," continues the report. "The submarine fell rapidly astern, then came to the surface, started her oil engines and gave chase. At about 7000 yards the U-boat opened fire with two guns, using shrapnel and zigzagging in order to use both guns at the same time.

"After a number of shots had fallen short, the U-boat got the range and the Nyanza was hit five times. One shot passed through the after-gun platform, through the wood shelter house, iron deck, breaking a deck beam and passing out through the side of the ship. One shot exploded in the armed guards mess room, wrecking it. Two shells, exploded in a steam locomotive on deck, doing some damage. A shot hit the stern of the ship, but did not go through.

"About 11:15 the submarine had our range again. At the same time I had his range and fired four shells quickly, causing him to come broadside and keel over, then suddenly disappear just as he had our range good. This leads me to think that he did not quit from choice but from necessity."

PRESIDENT SIGNS THE HOUSING BILL

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson has signed the bill providing \$50,000,000 for the housing of shipyard employees and the Emergency Fleet Corporation will enter at once into the work of solving the problem of inadequate housing.

Officials of the corporation have declared the enactment of this law will be one of the most effective means of speeding up the shipbuilding program.

It has been shown that one of the chief factors contributing to the scarcity of labor in the shipyards where the need of labor is the greatest has been the poor housing facilities afforded the laborers. In many instances real estate profiteers have bought or secured options on all the available land and houses in the neighborhood of the yards where the men are employed, and landlords have been charging exorbitant rentals far beyond the reach of the shipworker and far above the actual value of the accommodations afforded. Under the provisions of the housing bill, shipping authorities will not have to parley with real estate dealers or property owners. Houses, buildings and other properties needed for lodging the shipyard employees will be commandeered, in reality, although technically they will be leased. The Government will dictate the terms of every lease, and see that every employee is provided with adequate living quarters for himself and family.

THIRD LIBERTY LOAN IS TO OPEN APRIL 6

Campaign Will Start on Anniversary of Entrance of United States Into War—Amount and Interest Rate Uncertain

WASHINGTON, D. C.—April 6, the first anniversary of the entrance of the United States into the war, is the day chosen for the opening of the campaign for the third Liberty Loan. Announcement to this effect was made on Friday by Secretary McAdoo.

The amount of the loan, the rate of interest, and other features such as the convertibility of bonds of previous issues, maturity and terms of payment, will be determined later. New legislation will be asked of Congress to enable the plans to be carried out, according to the Secretary's statement.

This is thought by some to indicate that the loan will be for more than \$3,000,000,000, the remainder of authorized but unused bonds, and the fact that certificates of indebtedness now being sold in anticipation of the loan bear 4½ per cent is taken as an indication of the interest rate.

There will be a campaign of three or four weeks, and Mr. McAdoo urges that it begin with patriotic celebrations in every community, when every American should pledge again his full cooperation in the war.

How large the loan will be depends largely, however, on the fate of the pending War Finance Bill which carries an appropriation of \$500,000,000, and on the action taken on the Railroad Bill, with its appropriation of a similar amount.

The statement announcing the date of the campaign was made at this time, Secretary McAdoo has explained, to give every community opportunity to prepare for the big bond sale, and he strongly advocated popular demonstrations on the day of the opening of the loan and the second year of the war.

After stating the date of the campaign opening, the Secretary continued:

"The amount, terms and conditions of the loan have not yet been decided but the features are dependent on further legislation. I expect to ask the Congress at an early date to grant the necessary additional authority. Of course, the opening date of the campaign is somewhat dependent upon the new legislation, but it is hoped and believed that the matter can be considered and determined in ample time to begin the campaign on the date suggested.

"April 6 will forever be a consecrated day in American history and it seems peculiarly appropriate that the opening of the second year of our participation in this war for the honor and rights of America and the freedom of the world should be celebrated with a nation-wide drive for another Liberty Loan.

"The campaign should begin with great demonstrations of patriotism in every city, town and hamlet in the country that will truly express the spirit of aroused America. On that date every American should pledge anew to his Government the full measure of his resources and resolve to make every required sacrifice in the same fervent spirit that impels our gallant sons in the trenches of France.

and on the waters of the Atlantic to shed their blood in America's sacred cause.

"To carry forward America's essential part in this war for righteousness and justice every man and woman in the country must lend their available means to the Government, and I know of no more fitting time for such a patriotic response to the call of duty than the beginning of the second year of the war.

"The campaign, in all probability, will last three or four weeks, and announcement of the opening date is made at this time in accordance with my promise to make public all matters connected with the loan as soon as determined and in order that ample time may be given every community to prepare for the event.

"I earnestly hope that parades and patriotic meetings will be held in all parts of the country. The Treasury Department will endeavor to make the observance of the anniversary of the declaration of war as memorable as was the patriotic observance during the second Liberty Loan campaign of Liberty Day on the 24th of October, 1917."

HINDU PLOT CASE DEFENSE STARTS

Counsel Indicates Attempt Will Be Made to Prove Ignorance of Any Sinister Activities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—In opening the defense in the German-Hindu conspiracy trial here Friday, Theodore J. Roche, leading counsel for the defense, indicated that the defense would not attempt to controvert the evidence introduced by the Government tending to establish the fact that money had passed from the German Government and its agent to the Indian revolutionists, but that the contention of the defense would be that if there was anything sinister either in the Steamers Maverick and Annie Larsen expedition or in other transactions, that fact was not known by officials of the German consulate here.

Capt. Franz von Papen, military attaché at the German Embassy at Washington, came to the Pacific Coast, said Mr. Roche, and consulted with Wilhelm von Brincken, then a reservist in the German Army, and von Brincken afterward acted under von Papen's orders.

Von Papen also instructed E. H. von Schack, German vice-consul here, said Mr. Roche, to pay certain sums of money to Capt. Fred Jensen, alleged German agent of the Pacific Coast, and to charge the amount to the German Embassy. But von Papen has returned to Germany and von Brincken has declared that it is the contention of the defense that the German consular officers here really believed that the arms, sent from New York and put aboard the Annie Larsen at San Diego, were intended for German colonies in East Africa.

PILGRIM PUBLICITY DINNER

Ways in which advertising is helping to win the war were described by William C. D'Arcy, president of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, at a Pilgrim Publicity dinner, at 275 Washington Street, Friday night. William G. Rook of Canada, vice-president of the world organization, told of the way advertising was helping to procure men for the farms in the Dominion.

SHIPPING IMPURE COAL IS PROTESTED

New England Fuel Administrator to Lodge Complaint With Federal Authorities Against Loading of "Vast Quantities"

Protest against shipment of "vast quantities of impure coal" to New England is to be registered with the United States Fuel Administration by James J. Storrow, Federal Fuel Administrator for New England, when he goes to Washington, D. C., next week. "Impure coal is only an aggravation of the situation," he said today, "and even if one takes into consideration the urgent need of moving coal during a shortage, the loading of bad coal of bad quality is not justifiable."

"Vast quantities of impure coal are being loaded in boats for New England," declared the New England Fuel Administrator today. "There has been 10 per cent deterioration in the quality of hard coal and at least 6 per cent in the quality of soft coal. As the 1916 soft coal total output of the mines was 500,000,000 tons and the 1917 total 550,000,000 tons, one can readily understand that the amount of impurities, such as slate and clay, being shipped to New England is considerable.

"I suppose the Washington authorities," continued Mr. Storrow, "can stop this practice at the mines or it is possible for it to be checked at certain gateways. At Maybrook, N. Y., for instance, coal dealers can reject cars containing poor quality coal. If this were done, the mine owners would soon stop loading poor coal. In a shortage only pure coal should be sent."

Returning to his office today, from New York City, where he conferred with officials in charge of the movement of coal, Mr. Storrow said that plans were being perfected for moving considerable coal from New York City

by barge to Providence, R. I., and New London, Conn., and there loading it on railroad cars for New England communities where it is needed. He will return to New York City next Wednesday, and after concluding his conferences there, go to Washington and discuss the general fuel situation. His plans now, he said, were largely for supplying coal for New England to be used next winter.

The Boston Fuel Committee today reports the total amount of coal in the yards of dealers as 25,329 tons or 4441 tons less than were there on Friday. Today's supply is the lowest this winter, the next lowest being on Feb. 13, when there were 26,735 tons. But the demand for coal now is noticeably less.

Shipments by rail are still increasing, a total of 1085 cars having been moved from the New England gateways on Friday, it was reported today. That was a record movement of coal for a period of two months.

The arrivals by rail at Boston Friday totaled 1603 tons of anthracite, 360 tons of bituminous coal and 270 tons of the coal product known as "screenings."

NATIONAL PARTY CONVENTION

Henry D. Nunn of Boston, formerly vice-president of the Massachusetts Single Tax League, and now its secretary and executive board member, has been added to the 17 delegates who will represent Massachusetts members of the National Party at the party's convention at Chicago, Ill., on March 6. He leaves Boston for the convention city tomorrow afternoon, accompanied by about 12 other delegates. The remainder will start on Monday.

LOWER CARFARES FAVORED

Lower carfares and community aid as the real solution of the Massachusetts trolley problem was the view presented before the Legislative Street Railway Committee by Ralph S. Bauer of Lynn, at the continued hearing on the service-at-cost and guaranteed dividend plan. Mr. Bauer believed the burden of street railways and of other public utilities should be shouldered by the community, rather than by the rider and freight shipper.

NEW TRIAL DENIED THOMAS MOONEY

Chief Grounds on Which Another Hearing Was Asked Not Considered by the California Supreme Court in Its Decision

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Thomas Mooney, who has been convicted and is now under sentence for murder in connection with the so-called San Francisco preparedness day bomb crime, which took place on April 22, 1916, was on Friday denied a new trial by the Supreme Court. This decision was not unexpected as the Supreme Court had announced that in passing on the appeal it could not take into consideration anything that was not contained in the record of the trial in the lower court.

The chief grounds on which a new trial was asked, the so-called Oxman exposé, which was followed by the trial of Oxman, the prosecution's chief witness, for subornation of perjury, partial retractions and other statements by other witnesses, were not considered by the court.

The trial of Israel Weinberg, another of the defendants, has been set for March 18.

TELEPHONE CONFERENCE

The conference with representatives of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company and its operators before the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration over the question of a wage increase will take place at the offices of the board at the State House on Monday. Vice-President George M. Bugniet of the telephone operators' union, who will look after the operators' interests, is expected to arrive in Boston Sunday or Monday morning from Cincinnati. Because of Mr. Bugniet's absence proposed conferences had been postponed.

Three Important Value-Giving Events BEGINNING MONDAY MARCH 4

These are instances when extraordinary values rule and the most important economy sales of the entire year

Our Annual March Sale of Smallwares—Linings Dressmakers' Supplies and Notions

This Sale is looked forward to by women in all parts of New England as an event which helps to solve the problem of Spring Outfitting. You will find the Sale this year fully up to those of preceding years.

An Extraordinary Sale of High-Grade Blankets At Savings from 25% to 35% Under Present Market Value

This is another instance of the extraordinary values that constantly flow into this store through our live buying arteries which we advertise under the term "Sale." This Sale is a remarkable opportunity for housewives to procure strictly quality blanks at the lowest possible prices.

An Unusual Sale of Men's Fur and Fur Lined Overcoats

You may purchase any of these coats on sale—which we will deliver immediately—they will be charged on bill payable Nov. 1, 1918
You Need Not Pay Until Next Nov. 1st

The savings offered, based on next season's prices, average fully one-third. These coats are quality throughout and carry our absolute guarantee of perfect satisfaction.

Open a charge account if you have not one now—It is easily done by giving proper credit references

Jordan Marsh Company

REMEMBER: You can read our advertisements, knowing that dependence can be placed in the goods offered. Exaggeration is something never allowed, and every article must be up to our required high standard or it would not be permitted in our stock—much less advertised.

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY

The Onward March of Progress

CHAPTER IX The Standard for Comparison

A spontaneous utterance is often more revelatory than a carefully expressed opinion. A wholesaler, chided for refusing credit to a dealer, demurred, "But is his credit good?" "Emphatically yes," said his informant. "Well, how good?" the wholesaler demanded, and was told "As good as Jordan Marsh."

This credit, a recognized standard for comparison, exists in the minds of the people, an expression of their faith. To an unparalleled degree we have what is a store's most precious asset, the trust of its patrons.

Jordan Marsh Company

E. T. Slattery Co.

Established in 1867

Tremont St., Boston Opp. Boston Common

Beginning Monday

THE FIFTH

(ANNEX)

Anniversary Sale

Celebrating the Opening, in 1913, of Our Departments of

HOSIERY, KNITTED UNDERWEAR

and INFANTS' WEAR, GLOVES

Together with timely Specials in Allied Departments

With present conditions and future probabilities in mind it is a sale that will be liberally patronized by women who appreciate the economy of quality with lower prices.

A CATALOGUE of the special items will be sent upon request.

March Sale Women's and Misses' RACCOON COATS

Savings of \$40 to \$60 on Each Coat

Including the very distinctive belted short sport length models and full length models with large cape collars and deep border. The quality of the skins is guaranteed by E. T. Slattery Co.

\$95.00 \$135.00 \$150.00
Value, \$135.00 Value, \$185.00 Value, \$210.00

E. T. SLATTERY CO.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE
ADVANCE IN WORLD

Organizer of National Woman's Party Says It Is Too Late for United States to Lead—Now Is Question of Catching Up

Keeping step with the forward march of the armies of the Allies, woman suffrage has steadily advanced in England, France, Italy, Belgium and other countries until it is now a question of the United States "catching up" with them, in the opinion of Miss Rebecca Hourwich, national organizer of the National Woman's Party. Miss Hourwich, who is in Boston arranging for a mass meeting March 24, when Dudley Field Malone, former collector of the port of New York, is to speak, gave a résumé of the progress of woman suffrage throughout the world to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"Passage of the federal suffrage amendment by the United States Senate," said Miss Hourwich, "is being urged as a war measure because we cannot afford to lag behind the other nations on a democratic issue." Suffragists point out that it is too late for us to lead other nations in the recognition of women as citizens. The best that we can do is to catch up with England, France, Russia, Italy, Belgium and Canada, that have taken steps toward the political emancipation of women.

"King George has signed the bill which passed the last reading in the House of Lords a week ago giving English women parliamentary suffrage. The bill gives the vote to all women over 30 with practically the same property qualifications which apply to men. It enfranchises about 6,000,000 women. Unlike the Congress of the United States, the British Parliament yielded gracefully, and the suffrage bill passed both the Commons and the Lords with overwhelming majorities.

"On Feb. 16 the Canadian Government announced the extension of suffrage to women as a part of its policy and said that suffrage would be an established fact before the next election. Since 1916, Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchewan, British Columbia and Ontario have given their women the vote. Alberta has already elected a woman representative to Parliament, and Miss Roberta Macadam will take her seat at the coming session.

"Members of Congress, who visited the western battle front in November, had an audience with King Albert of Belgium, who told them that Belgium was only waiting the power to govern itself to enfranchise all its women citizens.

"La Union Francaise pour le Suffrage des Femmes" has carried on an active campaign throughout the war. A municipal suffrage bill has been introduced in Parliament and made a government measure, which will insure its passage unless there is a change of ministry before the bill is reached.

"In Italy, the General Federation of Labor, the Socialists, and the Parliamentary Socialists have united in a demand for direct equal suffrage. In response to this demand, a suffrage reform bill, extending manhood suffrage, and including women on the same terms as men, has been promised by the Government.

"The women of Denmark were given full suffrage in June, 1915. Icelandic women were enfranchised July 19, 1915. Norwegian women have had full suffrage for several years. In Sweden they have municipal suffrage and both the Liberals and the Social Democrats have promised an equal suffrage bill in the fall.

"In November, the Parliament of

the Netherlands, where Queen Wilhelmina is in the anomalous position of ruling a country whose women are not recognized as citizens, granted 'passive suffrage' to women. Women may now be elected to office and Parliament is free to pass an act which will give Dutch women the vote.

"Not even Mexico is left to follow our example. Yucatan and Guanajuato have enfranchised women on the same terms as men.

"In Germany, one of the signs of an unrest that will eventually overthrow militaristic autocracy is the increasing demand of the women for political recognition. In spite of the war thousands of members of the 'Frauenstimmrechtsbund' (Woman Suffrage Society) make a stronger and stronger plea for a 'voice in their own government.' Herr Hansa, a leader of the Independent Social Democrats, has already urged suffrage for women on the floor of the Reichstag, after 27,000 Hamburg women joined in a monster suffrage demonstration.

WORK FOR IMMIGRANT
AMERICANIZATION

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—A nationwide campaign for the Americanization of the immigrant will have a prominent place in the war program of the department of superintendence of the National Education Association, according to an announcement made at the convention of the association here.

H. H. Wheaton, chairman of a committee of 100, appointed by the United States Bureau of Education to cope with the problem, told the convention that two bills on the subject had been prepared by the department. "Our un-American aliens," said Mr. Wheaton, "are the greatest weakness in our chain and this weakness has been analyzed in Europe and used against us."

PARTY LEADER TO
LEAVE THE SENATE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator William Alden Smith of Michigan, a Republican leader in the Senate, has announced that he will not be a candidate for reelection, but that he will leave the Senate when his term expires March 4, 1919.

SKATING CARNIVAL HELD

More than 3000 persons attended the eighth annual skating carnival of the Elks Memorial and Eldredge House at the Boston Arena Friday evening, and witnessed spectacular skating by Bror Meyer, champion professional skater of the world, and his partner, Miss Emmy Bergfeldt; Miss Teresa Weiss, winner of the recent open competition at the St. Nicholas rink; Nat W. Niles, who won the Hippodrome cup at New York City, recently, and Miss Katie Schmidt, and other expert skaters. In the waltzing competition, seven couples taking part, Miss Weiss and Sherman Badger won first honors. Miss Weiss also won the ten-step competition, with Mr. Niles as her partner. Channing Frothingham and Mr. Badger were awarded second prizes. In the contest for the prize donated for costumes, Mrs. William Butler received first prize for the women, and Arthur McAllister took first in the men's class.

TEACHING OF GERMAN

WORCESTER, Mass.—Homer P. Lewis, superintendent of schools in this city, is instructed by the school committee to get in touch with other school superintendents throughout New England and determine the sentiment concerning the proposal to stop the teaching of German in the public schools. Mr. Lewis expressed the opinion that such a step would be "very unfortunate."

WORK OF OTTAWA
WOMEN'S MEETING

Delegate Urges Elimination of Luxuries Such as "Fashion Shows"—Closing of Jewelry Shops Advocated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau. OTTAWA, Ont.—The distinguished Canadian women who have assembled in the capital at the invitation of the Government to confer with the War Cabinet as to how they can best assist in the great work before Canada as one of the Allies, spent a busy day yesterday. Their final meeting will be held today and this, it is expected, will be followed by a message to the women of Canada covering the deliberations of the delegates and the results of the conference.

Yesterday was passed in discussion among themselves. The conference had been split into sections and these took up various phases of women's war-time activity.

At the general conference, Sir George Foster again urged the need for more economy. There should, he said, be a stronger hold on economy until the twinge of self-sacrifice was felt. Mrs. Rose Henderson of Montreal advocated the elimination of unnecessary luxuries. As a war-time measure, Mrs. Henderson argued that every jewelry shop in the Dominion might be closed. The expensive Housine might also be abandoned. "I have heard," Mrs. Henderson added, "that there are fashion shows going on in this city where expensive gowns are being displayed on young women of the social world. Who wants these dresses now?" Mrs. Henderson asked. "Would not the girls be better employed in producing the food we need?"

Senator Robertson spoke of the need for taking an inventory of man-power. A suggestion that women might be employed as street car conductors evidently met with some favor although the question was not put to the vote.

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE

"Red Tassel" day at Radcliffe, when all seniors elected as officers were red tassels on their hats, was celebrated Friday. These elections, with the exception of the class officers, were made Thursday: Misses "Eliza" and "Brandeis" of Washington, D. C., first and second; Alice Stewart of Brookline, Mass., permanent secretary; Katherine Ham of Cambridge, Mass., chairman of class day; Dorothy Fuller of Watertown, Mass., chairman of baccalaureate; Margaret Carver of Cambridge, Mass., class historian; Hester Basset of Auburn, Me., giver of gifts; Sophia Norris of Chicago, Ill., class poet; Esther Sanman of Cambridge, Mass., class lawyer; Ruth Sanborn of Framingham, Mass., chairman of the year book; Lucretia Lowe of Andover, Mass., class song leader; and the class officers: Ruth Pennock of Syracuse, N. Y., president; Marjorie Snow of Cambridge, Mass., secretary; and Florence Oldfield of Brookline, Mass., treasurer.

RECRUITING HAS BEEN BRISK

According to British-Canadian Army officials, the week ending Friday night has been one of the best for some time in the way of recruiting, 115 men having been enlisted and sent to training camps. Maj. Kenneth G. Marlatt, in charge of the recruiting work in Boston, and Capt. T. F. McMahon have returned from Springfield, Mass., where 32 men enlisted at a rally, 16 of whom passed examinations today.

A week devoted to recruiting rallies

will commence on Sunday evening in the Hippodrome Theater, with a series of war pictures shown and explained by Captain McMahon, who has recently returned from overseas. A band from the receiving ship at Commonwealth Pier will furnish music, and the speakers will include Chaplain J. A. Finn of the United States Navy, which is cooperating in the recruiting work. The rallies will be held each evening at 7:30 o'clock, and attractive features will vary the program from day to day.

REPUBLICAN PARTY
LEADER IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Will H. Hays, national chairman of the Republican Party, after a meeting with Carl E. Milliken, Governor of Maine, made the announcement here that the platform to be adopted by the party in Maine, when it meets in convention on March 28, will probably point the way for the Republican Party's next campaign. While in New York City, Mr. Hays has also met William Barnes, Republican leader of New York State and Senator Calder. He is to meet C. S. Whitman, Governor of the State, this afternoon.

EVENTS WATCHED FOR
PRO-GERMAN EFFORTS

Officials who are closely watching for pro-German activities in the United States get new evidence daily. Among the latest events that are being observed to determine whether they give any ground for suspicion are the following:

A special board of inquiry has been ordered at Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass., to investigate the suspicious fire which destroyed the motor repair shop and several army motor cars at the cantonment today.

LABOR MARKET ACTIVE

The labor market as recorded through the Boston Public Employment Office for the month of February shows that notwithstanding three heatless Mondays in the month, the demand for help averaged 62 a day, the same as in January, but is 14 per cent less than for the month of February last year. The number of positions reported filled shows a decrease of 9 per cent from January, also a decrease of 7 per cent from February last year. In the women's department the needle trades on government work have been busy, with only a fair supply on hand. Many of the applicants not having the experience necessary have been disappointed when they could not fill the bill. The enrollment of women for ammunition work in factories soon to be opened, which have been delayed, continues to be brisk.

LOWER POTATO
PRICES AWAITED

Bureau of Markets Agent in Boston Points at Need of Drive to Increase Consumption

There is urgent need of increasing the consumption of potatoes in order to take care of the enormous crop of 1917 but the United States Bureau of Markets in Boston has refrained from launching a "drive" of full force until the prices become low enough to warrant the support of the consumer, according to H. E. Larsen, assistant in city marketing for the bureau in Boston. A general price of 50 cents a peck is asked by most retailers, but until 40 cents is quoted housewives are justified in buying only enough for present needs, says Mr. Larsen.

A tendency among wholesalers to hold back buying on account of uncertain car deliveries, coupled with their desire to sell purchases of a few months ago at a profit are among the factors in keeping prices high, it is explained.

A considerable drop in prices is expected within a few months, so that better shipping facilities in addition to the desire of the farmers to dispose of their stocks at moderate prices should put large supplies on the market at reasonable quotations, said Mr. Larsen. A falling off in the popular demand for potatoes, caused by the high prices, has decreased the consumption so that farmers who held back for higher prices last fall, are willing to sell at a small profit to be rid of their stocks before another season, explain those in touch with the situation.

In the meanwhile various civic associations, the Bureau of Markets and other organizations in Boston are waiting for lower prices before starting a drive to take care of the large surplus by an increase in per capita consumption. While it is evident that the Food Administration and other food agencies have greatly increased the consumption of fish through patriotic appeals to save meat, it is equally apparent that the price has not diminished, and in order to avoid a repetition of this condition the potato drive is being retarded, it is said. "We have until June 1 to commence the campaign," said Mr. Larsen, "and we will wait for lower prices."

SIMMONS COLLEGE

Students at Simmons College are planning to open a smileage campaign March 8. A class in public speaking and debate has been started by Clinton H. Collier of the English department. It is open to seniors and juniors. The class is planning to attend the triangular debate of Harvard, Princeton, and Yale and debates

in the State Legislature. The Simmons College Glee and Mandolin clubs are to give a concert March 15, at Commonwealth Pier. The match basketball games will be played March 11 and 12. The cup now is held by the sophomore class. The junior class will hold a class meeting on Monday to determine whether they will have a junior "prom" or not.

MILTON HOLDING AN ELECTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. MILTON, Mass.—A fairly heavy vote is being cast here today for candidates for the board of selectmen, school committee, board of health and sewer commissioner. It was estimated that 75 per cent of the total votes cast would be in the ballot boxes by 4 p. m. James S. Russell, chairman of the board of selectmen, defeated at the caucus, was running on nomination papers against Jacob A. Turner, the caucus nominee. Maurice A. Duffy and James F. Mitchell, present members and caucus nominees, and Leroy S. Morgan, running independent, were candidates for places on the board.

LIQUOR SALES ARE CHARGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. FITCHBURG, Mass.—After being released from the local police court, Andrew A. Boudreau and Alfred A. Brooks, alleged bootleggers, were taken to Ayer, Friday, to appear before the federal court. The charge against both men is for aiding and abetting the sale of liquor to soldiers in uniform.

LABOR FOR THE FARMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. WORCESTER, Mass.—Steps to insure a proper supply of labor for farms next summer were approved at a meeting of the School Committee, Friday night, when the recommendation of an assistant superintendent, John F. Gannon, asking for the enrollment of boys, starting March 18, was adopted.

NO-LICENSE DRIVE CONTINUED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. GARDNER, Mass.—Continuing their drive to make this town dry, the Gardner No-License League has mailed letters to each voter urging him to vote "no" at the next election. Among the petitioners included in these letters were those bearing the names of many school children who asked for the protection of no-license.

BRAZILIAN EMBASSY TRANSFER

RIO JANEIRO, Brazil.—Second Secretary Octavio, now serving in the Embassy in Mexico, has been transferred to the Brazilian Embassy at Washington, it was stated here today. Gastao Paranhos, recently appointed a second secretary, also will serve in Washington.

WORK UPON FIVE
DESTROYERS TO BEGIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. QUINCY, Mass.—Plans for the immediate laying of five destroyer keels simultaneously at the new United States shipyard at Squantum, are nearly completed, it was learned today. The \$11,000,000 contract for the building of the plant is rapidly approaching completion, according to R. J. Fogg, representative for the general engineers and architects.

Progress in the plant has now reached the point where the shipbuilding force is growing steadily and the construction forces are diminishing daily. There are about 600 shipbuilders working in the completed portion of the plant, nearly all of them being engaged in preliminary plate and angle work for the first five destroyers.

AGAINST GERMAN PROPAGANDA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. PROVIDENCE, R. I.—After a slight amendment to suit members of the School Committee, the executive committee of that organization recommended the adoption of a resolution directing Isaac O. Winslow, superintendent of schools, to cooperate with Walter E. Ranger, State Commissioner of Public Schools, in eliminating German propaganda from the schools of this State.

SCHOOLS TO BE OPENED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—All the school children of Springfield will be accommodated by the end of next week as the School Committee, in conference with members of the city property and fuel committees, Friday night decided to open the three high schools and the State Street Grammar School on Tuesday and the remaining school buildings as soon as they could be prepared for the children.

CANDIDATES FOR SENATOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. CONCORD, N. H.—Governor Henry W. Keyes and his predecessor, Rolland H. Spaulding, have made a joint announcement of their candidacies for the Republican nomination for United States senator at the coming primaries in September. There are two other candidates, both of whom have been in the field about two months, Rosecrans W. Pillsbury of Londonderry and George H. Moses of Concord.

REICHSTAG PROTECTS DEPUTY

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday). The German Reichstag, the Frankfurter Zeitung says, on Wednesday, without debate, refused the request of the Bremen court-martial for authority to institute criminal prosecution of Deputy Alfred Henke, a Social-Democrat, charged with instigating an offense against the state of siege law.

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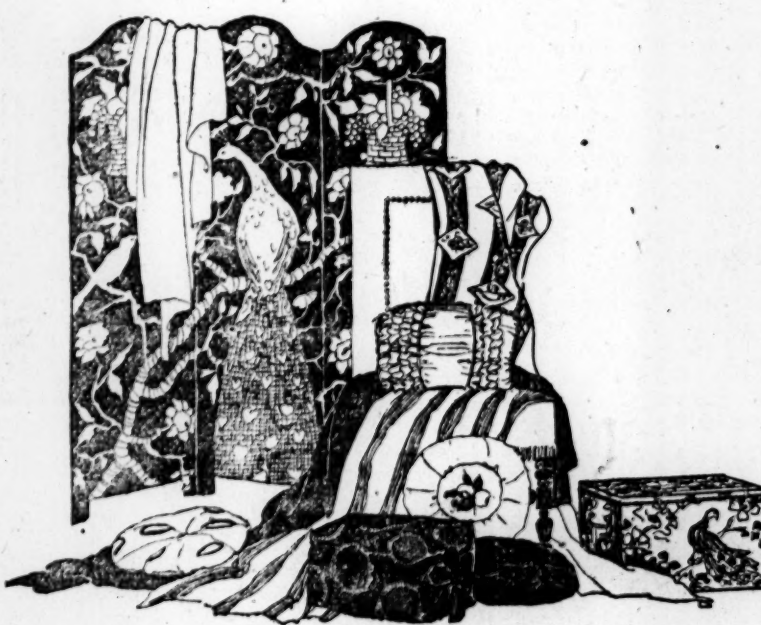
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LARGE PROFITS OF
BRITISH BREWERIES

Shares Also Are Quoted at Prices
as Much as Nine Times Their
Pre-War Value—Question
of Drink and Demobilization

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—It would seem that there is little more to be said on the drink question, and indeed in the way of reasoned argument against its continuance in time of war and in time of peace, there is possibly nothing more to be said. Nevertheless, it remains necessary to record the following facts, trifling though some of them may be, which reveal most clearly the continued existence of a danger to the allied cause. The facts in question are gathered from various sources, but The Christian Science Monitor's attention has been drawn to most of them by Mr. John W. Travis of the United Kingdom Alliance whose information, as it has to stand the test of very searching investigation, can be relied upon.

Very striking work has admittedly been done by Lord D'Abernon and the Liquor Traffic Control Board and every one must be grateful to the board for such results but it does not alter the fact that the waste of national effort is in many respects not only as great as but greater than before the war. The following figures are an interesting sidelight on the financial side of the question especially, it may be remarked incidentally, in view of the claim of the trade that its sacrifices in war time have been very great. These figures represent the war-time profits of well-known firms and have been sent by Mr. Travis to licensing justices and compensation authorities who were to meet early in the new year.

Where the returns for 1916-17 are not to hand the fact is denoted by an asterisk.

Name of company—	1913	1914	1915	1916	1916-17
Ashby's, Staines, Ltd.	5	5	5	5	7
Barclay, Perkins, Ltd. 10% pref shares (cum)	7 1/2	5	0	0	10
Bass & Co.	10	15	10	12	14
Benskin's, Watford 5% cum pref shares	5	2 1/2	5	5	5
Brandon's Ltd.	5	5	5	10	10
Brickwood & Co.	10	10	10	10	10
Bristol, George's Co.	11	11	11	11	11
Buckley's	6	6	6	6	6
Cannon, Ltd. deferred shares	15	15	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Charrington & Co. 10 4% pref shares	4	4	4	4	4
Ordinary shares	2	3	3 1/2	4	4
Colchester	1	2	5	5	5
Commercial	12 1/2	12 1/2	15	15	15
Courage & Co.	1	1 1/2	2 1/2	3 1/2	4
Daniell & Sons	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	4	4
Darford, Ltd.	3 1/2	4 1/2	5 1/2	8	8
Jas. Eadie, Ltd.	3	3	3	3	6
Farnham United	1	1	1	1	18
Flower & Sons	Information as to dividends not given.				
Friary, Holyord	5	5	5	5	5
A. Guinness, Ltd.	16 1/2	14	14	16	116
Hoare & Co.	3 1/2	4	4	4	4
Hodgson's Kingston Brewery	18	9	8	6 1/2	9
Lion, Ltd.	6	7	8	8	8
Mann, Crossman & Paulin	Information as to dividends not given.				
Marston, Thompson & Evershed	5	5	15	8	8
Nalder & Collier	15	15	15	15	15
Seager, Evans & Co. (shares @ 25s)	9	1	1 1/2	14	110
Shelton's, Derby, Ltd.	9	9	9	9	9
Watney, Combe & Reid 4% non-cum pref	1	3 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	24
Ordinary stock	Information as to dividends not given.				
Worthington, Ltd.	Information as to dividends not given.				

Free of tax. 1% ordinary, 3% on deferred.

On the strength of these figures, Mr. Travis appealed to the justices to refuse the usual trade appeals on the ground of finance that they should not impose the maximum compensation levy. Mr. Travis also said: "Whilst the reduction of facilities to obtain has been a potent factor making for increased sobriety it is reasonable to believe that a continued reduction of redundant liquor shops will make for the same desirable end." In this appeal to the magistrates Mr. Travis said: Nor must it be forgotten that last spring the Government granted to the trade a rebate on license duties amounting to £1,000,000—a unique concession in view of the national finances. It is clear, therefore, that the condition of the trade has not changed in any way to justify on financial grounds any reduction from the maximum in the Compensation Levy. Nor is the rise in the value of brewery shares less remarkable. All-sops ordinary have risen from 2 to 15, City of London from 25 to 91,

Ind. Coope from 65 to 78, Watney's deferred from 12 to 81 and so on. On these grounds, therefore, he urged the justices, in the name, not merely of temperance and social organizations, but of leading citizens in every locality, to support the policy of reducing excessive licenses by the imposition of the maximum levy for 1918.

The following report from The Manchester Guardian of a case which came before a local bench of magistrates has more dramatic value than innumerable short stories:

Mr. Alfred Blamfield, a magistrate, a well-known farmer, and a member of the local Food Control Committee, appeared before the Halstead Bench yesterday to defend a charge, at the instance of the Food Controller, of an infringement of the Barley Restriction Order by using barley for the feeding of pigs on various dates.

Mr. Lickfold, for the Ministry of Food, said that, being a confirmed teetotaler, the defendant appeared to resent the fact that under one of the orders barley might be sold for malt at a higher price than for use in making bread. He wrote to Lord Rhonda stating that the miller to whom he sold his wheat could not pay over 62s. 9d. a quarter for recently threshed barley, and added that the millers and merchants were quite willing to pay 68s. a quarter, which, he took it, was the value on the market.

The letter continued: "Now, I have nearly 200 pigs that I wish to turn into bacon, and so provide human food so sorely needed. I can buy no food for these pigs so cheap or good as this barley at 68s. per quarter. I am, therefore, grinding this barley and giving the meal to the pigs. I fear I may be liable to prosecution, but I would rather suffer the penalty than be obliged to sell this barley to the brewers that it may be turned into beer, when by putting it to other use it will provide human food."

Mr. Prior, who appeared for the defendant, denied the offense on any of the dates mentioned, and argued that the defendant in his message to the Food Controller referred to what he was going to do, and that the prose-

Manchester, Liverpool, South Wales and so forth, including the Britannia Bridge over the Mersey, the Runcorn Bridge over the Mersey, Greenore docks with piers, wharves, hotels, workshops, steamers and locomotives, all providing an enormous amount of employment was £131,000,000. Similarly, the cost of the Great Western Railway, including the Severn Tunnel, Saltash Bridge, piers, wharves and steamers was \$15,000,000. The total cost of the two enterprises, whose cumulative contribution to the national prosperity cannot be estimated was £246,000,000 up to December, 1916, or less than half the amount spent on drink since the war began.

Finally, as the argument that shareholders in breweries would be ruined and many thousands thrown out of employment, numerous facts in disproof could be cited. One only need, however, be mentioned. Messrs. John Watney & Co., possessors of the 100-year-old Watney Distillery, with its long river frontage, were producing no less than 40,000 gallons of spirits weekly as recently as January and February, 1917. In March the powers of the Government were exercised and they were ordered by wire to cease all distilling immediately. Mr. Watney instead of merely throwing up his hands in despair set to work to change the works from a distillery into a flour mill. Today the works are reported to be the largest and most important for the production of maize flour in this country.

FARMING INSTRUCTION
ADVOCATED IN ITALY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—A sign of the times and of the wider possibilities which the war is bringing to Italian women is seen in the plea recently urged in the Epoca, by Signora Antonia Nitti, the wife of the Minister for the Treasury, for government assistance in training women for work on the land. Signora Nitti laments the paucity of the professions hitherto open to women in Italy and maintains that agriculture offers a field of great usefulness to them, given better opportunities for a thorough training. She points out that while there are several excellent schools of agriculture for men in Italy, such as those at Milan, Perugia, and Portici where special technical training is given in different branches of agricultural work, there is only one for women, that at Niguarda. She advocates the institution of a number of other schools while maintaining that the teaching in these should not be too theoretical, but of an elementary, character, and above all, thoroughly practical.

The National Feminine League should, Signora Nitti considers, obtain permission from the Government to use some of the funds at the disposal of the Committee for War Orphans in order to set up agricultural schools for girls with courses of practical instruction in modern methods. The girls should be taught to love the land and to look for a good return for their work; local prejudices must be broken down and a practical point of view diffused abroad, while agricultural implements must be brought nearer perfection. The Government could do a great deal to promote development in these directions, and one method would be by the giving of instruction in agricultural matters in the small centers throughout the country.

PRIORITY CERTIFICATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—By an order of the Minister of Munitions the wholesale manufacture of clothing has been added to the schedule of trades governed by his order as to priority of March 8, 1917, and the system of priority certificates will accordingly apply to this trade also. Further particulars as to the conditions under which certificates will be granted can be obtained on application to the Director of Army Contracts, Imperial House, Tothill Street, Westminster S. W., and not to the Priority Department of the Ministry as previously announced.

PUBLIC AID IN
UNITED KINGDOM

Local Government Committee
Proposes Transfer of Poor
Law Authorities' Functions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Local Government Committee, of which the Rt. Hon. Sir Donald Maclean, K. B. E., M. P., is chairman, appointed last July to consider and report upon measures to secure the better coordination of public assistance in England and Wales, and other matters affecting the system of local government, has recently reported to the Minister of Reconstruction. Dr. Addison in a prefatory note states he has thought it desirable to issue the report "in order to enable the public to form a considered judgment upon the general problem of the coordination of public assistance in England and Wales which is covered by the committee's present recommendations." The report deals with the future administration of the services at present entrusted to poor law authorities, and Dr. Addison considers that it represents "a reasoned attempt to secure reforms in harmony with those indicated by the Royal Commission which reported on the subject in 1909 without reviving the controversies which then centered round the majority and minority reports of that body." Dr. Addison, therefore, desires to secure the widest publicity and the fullest discussion of the committee's proposals, as there are many points in them which intimately affect the administrative system of England and Wales.

The committee was composed as follows: The Rt. Hon. Sir Donald Maclean, K. B. E., M. P., chairman; Mr. R. J. Curtis, Mr. Robert Donald, Sir George Fordham, the Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G. C. S. I., Mr. G. Montagu Harris, Mr. Sparley Hey, Sir Robert Morant, K. C. B., Mr. R. C. Norman, Mr. H. G. Pritchard, Sir Samuel Provis, K. C. B., John Robertson, B. Sc., Mr. A. V. Symonds, C. B., the Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas, M. P., and Mrs. Sidney Webb. Memoranda are appended to the report by Mr. Curtis, Mr. Montagu Harris, Sir Robert Morant, and Mr. Pritchard.

Among the recommendations in the committee's report are the following: "We recommend the abolition of the boards of guardians and of the Poor Law Union, and the merging of all the functions of the poor law authorities in those of the County Council and the County Borough Council, subject to the necessary modifications set out in our schemes for London and the other administrative counties."

"We recommend: (a) The provision, at the expense of the rates, with or without exchequer grants, for the sick and infirm (including maternity and infancy and the aged requiring institutional care, and all institutions appropriated to any of these) should be made by the Council under public health acts suitably extended. The council should organize such preventive and curative treatment as the cases individually require by means of their specialized institutions and medical staff. (b) The provision for all children able to attend school (including residential and special schools of all kinds) should be regarded as predominantly a matter of educational training, and should be

made by the Local Education Authority under the education acts suitably extended.

"We recommend that the County or County Borough Council, as the case may be, should be required to appoint, in substitution for the existing authorities under the Poor Law and under the Unemployment Workmen Act, a new committee, to be entitled the Prevention of Unemployment and Training Committee, formed on the lines of the Education Committee, and including representatives of employers' associations and of organized labor. The committee should exercise the powers of the Council as to (1) preventing unemployment (so far as practicable, and subject to service requirements and due economy) by procuring such a rearrangement of the Council's works and services as to regularize the local demand for labor; (2) facilitating through the employment exchanges the finding of situations; (3) making use of any form of educational training in cooperation as much as possible with the Education Committee; (4) assisting migration; and (5) creating and administering, whether by themselves or in federation with other local authorities, any specialized provision of the kind required by the unemployed."

"We recommend that the County or County Borough Council, as the case may be, should be required to appoint a new committee, to be styled 'the Home Assistance Committee,' formed on the lines of the Education Committee (including persons experienced in the work to be done, and, in the first instance, some who have been members of poor law authorities), which should be charged with (1) the duty of making the necessary inquiries into the economic circumstances of applicants for or recipients of any form of assistance, in money, kind, or service, wholly or partly provided out of rates or taxes, eligibility for which is dependent on the pecuniary need of the person or family concerned, or for which payment is legally recoverable; (2) general supervision of recipients of such assistance and their dependents; (3) the administration of all such assistance in money or kind given in the home of the applicant; (4) the exercise of the powers of the guardians of acquiring the rights and powers of parents as regards any children maintained by them who are orphans or whose parents are unfit to have the care of them; (5) the duty of seeking, in cooperation with the appropriate committee, institutional treatment for any applicant for whom such treatment is required; (6) the recovery from persons liable by law of expenses in respect of accommodation, maintenance, treatment, and services rendered; and (7) the duty of keeping a register (which should not be open to public inspection) of all families within the area, any member of which is in receipt of assistance as above defined, together with particulars of such assistance."

"We recommend that the officers of the Poor Law Authorities should be transferred to the County and County Borough Councils under schemes to be approved by the Local Government Board, the councils and the officers both having an option as to transfer; and that suitable provision should be made for the adequate compensation of all such officers as may suffer direct pecuniary loss owing either to abolition of office or to a diminution or loss of emoluments in fees, salary, or allowances. The tenure of office and all

rights of superannuation of existing officers who are transferred should be fully protected.

"We recommend that the property and liabilities of all poor law authorities should be allocated among the councils concerned, or any combinations of them, by the Local Government Board, or by some person appointed by them, after these councils have had an opportunity of effecting a mutual arrangement."

"We recommend that pending the amendment of the law relating to the valuation of property, the power of appointing assessment committees should be transferred to the County and County Borough Councils, and throughout London to the Metropolitan Borough Councils. The councils should determine through which of their committees, not being the Home Assistance Committee, they will administer any functions of the Boards of Guardians or combinations of Boards of Guardians not already specified."

SPAIN AND THE
GERMAN U-BOAT

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—The pro-German newspaper, El Correo Español, having described the Victor-de-Chavarrri, the Bilbao steamer which was recently torpedoed, as a contraband ship, the new journal, El Sol, which is very active in the cause of the Allies and has already achieved a position of much influence, makes a vigorous protest, saying that comments like that of El Correo Español carry with them their own condemnation, but that, nevertheless, as Spaniards, they protest against the hostile attitude, devoid of all patriotism, which some Madrid newspapers exhibit toward such grave events.

By far the strongest comment that has yet appeared in any Spanish newspaper on the conduct of Germany toward Spain has, however, just been published in El Diario Universal, the organ of the Count de Romanones. In the course of a vigorous protest against the torpedoing of the Giralda, this important newspaper says that after all such a thing was certain to happen. The article proceeds: "At first the German submarine campaign was an aggression against Spain which caused immense injury to her commerce. Today, besides all this, it is an affront, because, since the time of the Algerian pirates, nothing of the kind has been known, and the theft of a ring by the commander of the submarine is the hallmark of piracy. The Germans intend to suffocate Spain by increasing the disorganization of labor, and accordingly they are going to continue with their torpedoing. If we have not enough virility to prevent ships trading between two Spanish ports from being torpedoed, it is not because we are a weak or decadent nation, but, because we confuse prudence with cowardice, and resignation with dignity. It is no longer our ships but Spain herself that is being torpedoed. It is no longer a case of being pro-German or pro-Ally, but pro-Spanish. We have faith in the Government, and we remember that both the Count de Romanones and the present Premier are in favor of a firmer policy, believing it necessary to enter upon a strong defense of Spanish rights, dignity and life."

Mr. Appleton spoke of the agreement between the British Government and the unions whereby every union rule which had to go by the boards during the war was to be restored at its conclusion, and of the unions' pledge not to strike. In England a man cannot transfer from one line of work to another, as in this country. If he should strike and be away from work for a short time, he goes automatically into the army. The British visitor was enthusiastic about the support that labor in England had given to the war. He was thoroughly for seeing the war through to a successful conclusion and so completely loyal that he made a most favorable impression.

That urgent cry for ships and food which is coming so often from Europe, Mr. Appleton also bore with him. He and his companion, Joshua Butterworth, dwelt on it.

COOPERATION SAID
TO BE NEED OF HOUR

Secretary of British Federation
of Labor Urges That Present
Is Time for a New Unity to Be
Established in United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Organized labor in the United States should aim at obtaining greater administration representation in the Government, said W. A. Appleton, secretary of the General Federation of Trades Unions of Great Britain, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor while in Chicago. Mr. Appleton referred specifically to the American Federation of Labor.

The need of the hour, he felt, was cooperation. Leaders in the nation were being brought together and bound together in the nation's service. Hitherto ties had been by the dollar. The present was the time for a new unity. In this newness of times, Mr. Appleton said, labor in this country should have more than an advisory service, should have administrative work to do in the government somewhat commensurate to what had been given labor in Great Britain.

"You are still individualistic over here," observed the British labor leader, "but the time is coming, and coming quickly, when you will get the national idea."

Mr. Appleton made this remark in reply to a question as to profiteering in this country and its effect on labor. He spoke with approbation of the 80 per cent tax on excess war profits in England. He observed that unchecked profiteering in this country would make not simply labor people, but the general public, discontented.

At this point the president of an international union, with headquarters in Chicago, asked Mr. Appleton what good it did the public to have the Government let the prices go up and then cut off most of them as excess, instead of holding them down in the first place. Mr. Appleton said the effect of the Government's taking over its great percentage of profits had been to stabilize prices, and, again, to help pay the cost of the war as it ran along.

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CLOSE RELATIONS
WITH THE PACKERSCorrespondence Read at Inquiry
Shows Tendency on Part of
Government to Deal With the
Big Meat Firms as a UnitSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The apparently close relations of the big packers and the meat division of the United States Food Administration, sometimes apparently to the exclusion of the little packers, were brought out in correspondence between packers read before the Federal Trade Commission by F. J. Heney, its attorney, at hearings on the packing industry here on Friday.

The meat division of the Food Administration, after its formation last fall, took over the buying for United States Army and Navy and became also the clearing house for meat purchases for England, France and other European allies that are supplied with American meats. The first contract for the nations it placed, last fall, it announced at the time to be the greatest meat order ever given in the history of the world.

The significance of the correspondence read Friday touches on the way the Government has come to deal with packers as practically a unit, a tremendous monopoly in some respects. In times of peace, when the packers united, the Government forced them to separate for the maintenance of competition. In war times it was the tendency of army buyers, and subsequently of the Food Administration, to deal with them as a whole, so it appears.

The reason for this tendency seems to be the expectation of getting the biggest results, at a time when results were the first consideration, in the quickest way.

A question that has arisen among students of the packing industry in this connection is, granting that this combination way is the best method to meet the urgent demands of Europe and America, what steps are being taken to safeguard the food situation after the war. That there is need of some safeguarding is the gist of much evidence brought out before the Federal Trade Commission. In fact, the inquiry of the trade commission has disclosed some things to the meat division that were news to it about the handling of packing house commodities.

This bureau learns on the best of authority—indeed, this bureau is further informed—that the packers made representations to the meat division about one of their products which led the meat division to place this article in a classification entitled to 15 per cent profit. Subsequent developments, it is said, have pretty nearly indicated to the meat division that the packers had a virtual monopoly in this field and have led them to consider whether it would not be well to apply the 9 per cent profit restriction. Hence it was said that the significance of the Government's dealings with the big packers together lay in the safeguarding of the food market, not only of this nation but of many others. The packing industry seated in Chicago is, of course, international in scope.

Mr. Heney on Friday was careful to show that Mr. Cotton, head of the meat division, had no interest at heart in giving confidential information to the packers other than to increase the production of hogs.

Several of the letters which Mr. Heney said were taken from the files of the Cudahy Packing Company at Omaha follow:

"Mr. W. Dising, Omaha, Neb., care of the Cudahy Packing Company:

"Dear Sir—Yesterday Shepard attended a meeting of the packers with Mr. Cotton and nothing was said about beef. He says that the other day Mr. Cotton spoke to the five big packers in a very confidential manner, saying that he did not want this known to the others at all, but that the industrial situation in the Argentine was very much upset and that freight handlers, employees and all of the packing houses were virtually out on strike, and on that account the allied commission would be buying a large quantity of beef for the English Mission.

"No further action or anything definite has been done, and from the brief discussion yesterday Mr. Shepard gathered that they were waiting for some more positive news from South America, or perhaps it has rather been intimated that it would be good policy for the English Mission to buy a quantity of beef in this country.

"THE CUDAHY PACKING CO.,
"P. E. Wilhelm."

The next letter is dated Chicago, Ill., Dec. 13, 1917.

"Mr. M. R. Murphy, care the Cudahy Packing Company, Southside Station, Omaha, Neb.

"Dear Sir—I attended a meeting at the Food Administration offices, at which there were representatives of three or four of the principal packers. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss the general situation in regard to packing house products and live stock, particularly hogs.

"This conference Dr. Durand requested be considered as secret, as they did not want anything to get into the papers in regard to it.

"I attach herewith a copy of the message just received from Mr. Cotton, who is now in Washington. This is a statement which he had issued broadcast today over the various tick-

ers and to all the newspapers. I think he figures that by the time they get the export orders cleaned up and another allotment made, the packers will be in better shape to take on the hogs than they have been up to date. "A great many of these little packers were disappointed in the size of their allotments. They have a great deal of money tied up in products which accumulated during the six weeks when export shipments were held up, and they are not anxious that the little packers get very much information on this subject, as they do not want to do anything to excite the live stock market and want to keep it as stable as possible.

"G. C. SHEPARD."

Mr. Shepard is the vice-president of Cudahy & Co., in Chicago, and Dr. Durand is assistant to Mr. Cotton.

As a rejoinder to J. Ogden Armour's criticism of him Thursday night, Mr. Heney read yesterday a letter from C. H. Howell of the Cudahy Packing Company to E. A. Cudahy, its president, in which Mr. Howell, according to the correspondence, said: "Armour & Co. seem inclined to get them to take any kind of bacon, seedy or otherwise."

This was in relation to a conference of packers at which changes in specifications for the army were to be considered. In other correspondence the Cudahy company appeared to be admitting that it had undertaken too much on one contract. In another letter Thomas E. Wilson of Wilson & Co., it was asserted, that M. L. Regua, then in the Food Administration at Washington, that he thought a scheme of licenses by the Food Administration that would eliminate a large proportion of the retailers now in existence, which in his opinion were not necessary for the satisfactory handling of the products to the consumer, would substantially reduce the price of meat to the consumer.

Effectiveness Questioned

Point Raised Whether Regulations
Are Controlling ProfitsSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The effectiveness of the profits of the packers, under the profit regulations laid down by the federal Food Administration, is very seriously questioned by men in touch with the situation. This bureau after investigation has come to the conclusion that there is in fact a substantial ground for curiosity as to whether the enormous profits of the packers are actually being controlled by any extent.

In short, have the profit regulations laid down for the packers by the meat division of the Food Administration prevented them from war profiteering in foods? The meat division of the Food Administration on Friday frankly admitted that it did not know. It thought that the profits of the big packers had been reduced about half, but it could not actually tell anything, until reports had been turned in by the packers.

The regulation had been operative on March 1 exactly four months. The packers delayed settlement of details until along toward the last of November or first of December, and the meat division made the regulations retroactive to Nov. 1, 1917. In other words, the plan is such that after four months the results are not known to the regulating body. It appears to this bureau that the Government's regulation of the big packers may be open to some question on the following grounds:

1. The packers audit their own accounts, that is, the Government takes their word as to whether they are keeping within the regulations;
2. These reports may or may not be worth anything unless checked;
3. The meat division does not appear to have anywhere near the force of accountants that would be necessary to check up these accounts;
4. The fact already mentioned that

the scheme has not given any idea of its utility four months after going into effect and that hereafter it will probably always be slow in reporting;

5. The first reports are late;

6. Regulation as set down is not as substantial as it looks on its face;

7. A great deal of the packers' business, running into the millions, is not regulated at all;

8. Some business is permitted a larger amount of profit than it probably should enjoy.

As to the nature of the regulation, the main features are that the big packers are restricted to 2½ per cent on their turnover and 9 per cent on their invested capital and borrowed money. This is on meat business alone. On allied products, such as leather, soap, fertilizer, etc., which are termed specialties, the big packers are permitted to make 15 per cent profit. The small packers have only the 2½ per cent limitation on their turnover.

The aim of regulation along these lines, some of which is unique with this particular case, being tried nowhere else in the country, is to cause the industry to limit its profits to the lines established. That is, if a packer is making 10 per cent on meat, he should sell his meat at a sufficiently lower figure to reduce his profit to 9 per cent. No excess profits are paid to the Government. The packer is expected to see to it that in his business there are no excess profits beyond the line of regulation. Reports are to be made by the big packers every two months. The first report, therefore, was on the November and December business. None of these reports were yet in the hands of the meat division at noon Friday, though two were expected later in the day and the rest probably Saturday. Reasons for this slowness to get in their reports were said at the meat division to be delay in getting up the forms for reports and tardiness on the part of the packers. Some 20 small packers had in their reports and something like 150 to 180 more were expected.

These reports form the basis for the Food Administration's judgment as to the effectiveness of its profit regulation. They are final statements of results. Whether or not they are correct can only be determined by going back to the books. The whole question of packing house profit regulation, so one notable student of the industry informed this bureau, depends on how those reports are checked.

The entire staff of the meat division of the Food Administration here in Chicago is comprised of about 20 men, and it is expected that there will be about six or seven accountants to do the work on the books. The plan is not to attempt any wholesale checking of the packers' reports, but when these reports are together to go over them, comparing one with another, and then when anything curious shows up, to send men out to that company to look into it. By this means, it is said at the meat division, errors, if there are any, can be run down, and the integrity of the reports ascertained.

For further light on the checking of these packer reports the bureau sought out Francis J. Heney, attorney for the Federal Trade Commission. The commission has had a number of men on the books of the packers during the past year. Furthermore, the Federal Trade Commission, so this bureau was informed by one of

its agents, had been approached by the meat division with the request to check the reports. The commission refused. For one thing the commission did not want to have responsibility for the profit control of the packers thrown on it while it was making its investigation, the bureau was further told. Mr. Heney was asked as to the labor of checking the reports.

"A force of 30 accountants working for six months could not check the books of a single packer," he replied.

Mr. Heney explained that in the Chicago offices of Swift & Co., they had 1800 men and women working on the books, so great were the sales and the details of the business. Further than that, the commission has been told by expert accountants who had left the employ of the packers that branch houses to make changes in their ways of accounting, no explanation being given. So frequent were these alterations in methods made in one particular house that if an expert accountant dropped out for six months, it was said that on returning without an explanation of the orders issued in the meantime he would be at an entire loss. An examiner for the commission, who had a number of men under him on books of the packers last year, added that 30 men working 60 days on one firm would only clear away parts of the information desired.

Wage Arbitration

Packing Firms' Representatives Give
Views on Eight-Hour Day

CHICAGO, Ill.—Chester S. Churchill, advisory superintendent for Swift & Co.'s plants at Chicago, Denver, Omaha, Kansas City, St. Joseph, East St. Louis, St. Paul and Fort Worth, testified on Friday in the stockyard wage arbitration inquiry that it would be impracticable to install the eight-hour day without extensive alterations in buildings and equipment because of lack of tanks and cooling room space. He said the change would decrease production of the plants during the war. The witness said he believed in extra compensation for overtime and holidays and declared Swift & Co. never worked men overtime when it could be avoided.

Attorney Walsh read statistics tending to show that the big packers had not been operating at their maximum capacity for several months.

He referred to a decrease in the price of hogs in Chicago of 50 cents Feb. 28 and 40 cents the day before and asked the witness if the packers at times did not refuse to buy live stock so as to depress prices.

Mr. Churchill replied that he had nothing to do with buying live stock. Attorney Walsh said the packers bought only 12,000 hogs in Chicago on Feb. 28, although they had a killing capacity of 38,000 and that as a result of the small amount purchased 25,000 were left over unsold.

In concluding his testimony on Friday, William Farris, general superintendent for Morris & Co., said his firm had considered the eight-hour day and believed it probably would have to be adopted sometime. He said he preferred to wait until after the war before granting it because of its effect on production, but added that when it came his firm would meet it as best it

could. The witness said he believed in extra compensation for overtime and holiday work.

Cross-examination of Mr. Farris was continued by Attorney Walsh.

"Is it not true that a great amount of the profits of Morris & Co. are paid out in large salaries, which the executives vote themselves?" he asked.

"I do not know," was the reply.

Mr. Walsh read a list of what purported to be the salaries of principal officials, including:

Edward Morris, president, \$75,000 a year; Nelson Morris, chairman of the board of directors, \$75,000 a year; L. E. Heyman, vice-president, \$50,000 a year, and C. M. McFarlane, vice-president, \$45,000 a year.

"Would you be in favor of bringing Chinese labor here to work in the packing business?" Mr. Walsh asked.

"Not unless the Government passed the necessary laws authorizing it," replied Mr. Farris.

"In Jocular Vein"

General Plummer Explains Letter
Written to Armour & Co.

DES MOINES, Ia.—Maj.-Gen. E. H. Plummer, commander of the eighty-eighth national army division at Camp Dodge, who was referred to in correspondence introduced at the Federal Trade Commission's investigation of the packing industry in Chicago on Friday, said on Friday night that he had granted Armour & Co. the right to maintain a branch at the camp.

"The action was taken in accordance with instructions from Washington permitting commanding generals to authorize such concessions where deemed for the good of the service," explained General Plummer.

"Armour & Co.," he continued, "have no monopoly on Camp Dodge business, all firms being permitted to sell meat here subject to Government inspection, and the main contracts for meat here are held by other firms than Armour & Co.," he added.

Regarding being supplied with a box of toilet articles by Armour & Co., General Plummer said a company representative overheard General Plummer's aid ask for a certain brand of shaving cream, which a drug store did not have in stock. The representative asked his firm to send samples to General Plummer as an advertising scheme, it was explained.

"The letter in which I am quoted as expressing my loyalty to America," Armour & Co., was written in a jocular vein, in response to a telegram telling me of the drug store incident, and asking if the samples had arrived," said General Plummer.

The Cruise Charge

General Said to Have Accepted
Money for Getting Contracts

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Major-General Cruse, retired, charged in Chicago with taking money for services in connection with army contracts, called at the War Department today to con-

sult with Assistant Secretary Crowell. Mr. Crowell, however, was unable to see him. It was understood that contracts obtained through H. H. Lippert & Son have been canceled. It is charged that General Cruse accepted payment for assisting the Lippert & Son in securing blanket and supply contracts after his retirement from the quartermaster corps.

General Cruse will be tried by court-martial as it is held he was not empowered to accept a retainer, in view of his retirement.

PERU OPENS WIRELESS STATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The new wireless station at Cachendo (on the Southern Railway of Peru, between Mollendo and Arequipa) was opened officially recently, with proper ceremonies, by the Minister of Public Works, Sr. Arturo Perez Figueroa, representing the Government of Peru, according to Commerce Reports. The first messages after its dedication were sent to President Parag, by Minister Figueroa and officials of the Department of Arequipa.

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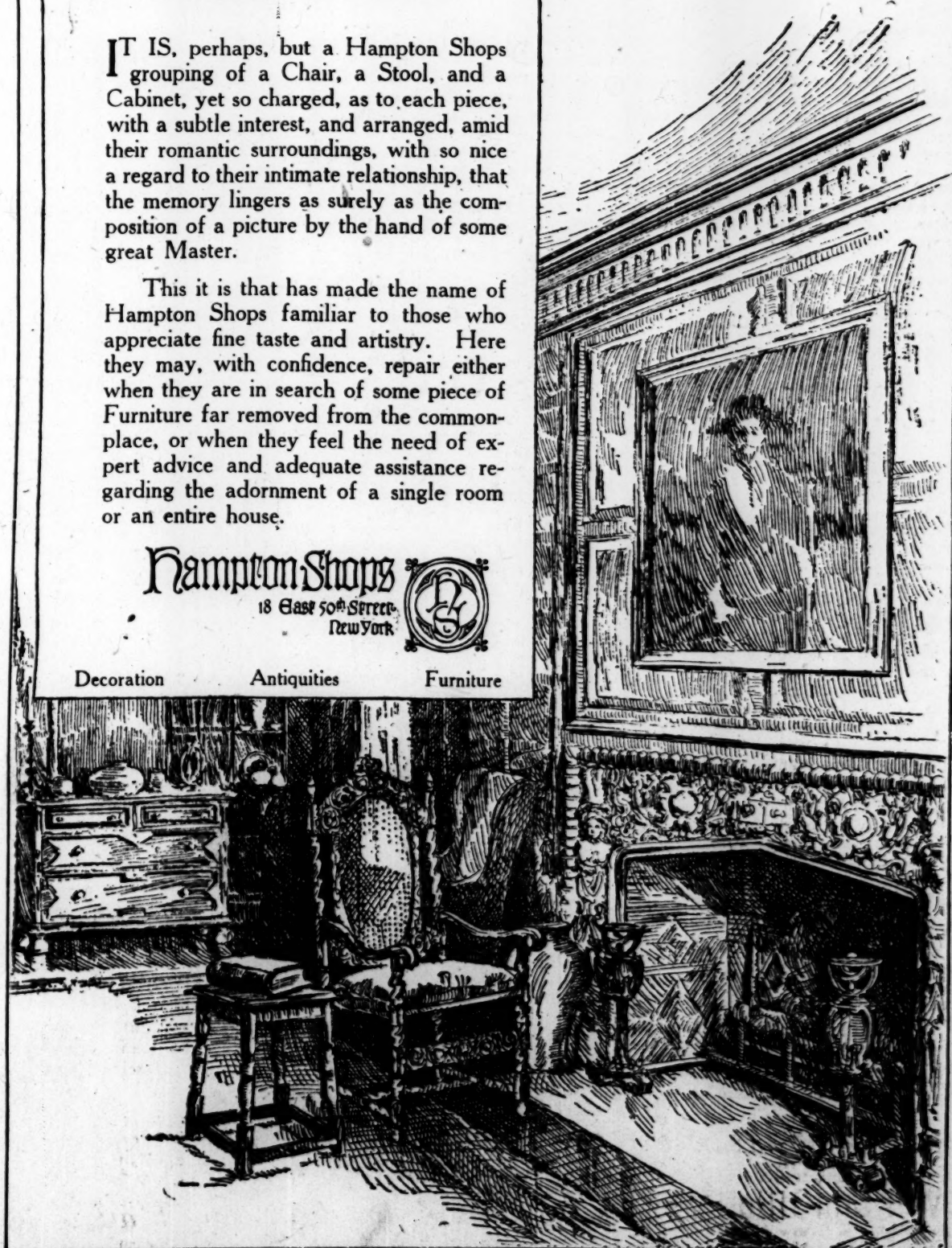
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ALIEN WAITERS AS POSSIBLE ENEMIES

Their Presence in Hotels of the United States Draws Attention to the International Geneva Association and Its Methods

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The continued presence of enemy alien waiters in many of the leading hotels of the country has called attention to the International Geneva Association. Before the war this organization of hotel employees had its international headquarters in Dresden, Germany, and at present they are in Switzerland. The association in the United States has for a number of years assisted in bringing over large numbers of waiters and other employees from Germany, Austria, France, Hungary, Switzerland, and other European countries, and most of its members are foreign born.

Once arrived in the United States, the Geneva has aimed to hold these Europeans together, to find them positions when out of work, and in other ways to further their interests. The Geneva motto is: "Friendship, Instruction, Solidarity."

The Geneva, it must be interpolated, by no means embraces in its membership all the foreign waiters in the country. Many of them belong to no association at all. The president of the Chicago branch of the Geneva, next to New York the most important in the country, estimates the local Geneva membership at 300. He claims for the Geneva that its members hold many of the best positions in leading hotels, which appears to be the case, and therein lies the significance of the Geneva association in connection with the discussion of possible espionage and Americanization.

Before the war the foreign waiters and the Geneva in this country could and did live to themselves without question except occasionally by the labor unions. When America entered Armageddon, this quasi European organization took on a public interest and importance. At that moment the complete protection of the interests of the nation and the Allies at all times in American hotels became a public affair. Persons bearing information invaluable to the United States Government and to the Allies put up at the large hotels every day, and behind their convenient doors private conferences occur, the gist of which would be of great comfort to the enemy.

The International Geneva Association in the United States maintains administrative offices in New York and has 26 branches in other cities. In Chicago its members supply a large part of the needs of many of the best hotels, while its Chicago counterpart in American organized labor, the waiters' union, is not considered in local labor circles to be strong.

Men of German and Austrian nationality comprise 50 per cent of the membership of the local Geneva branch, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor was told on a visit to its office. Though the manager was chary about making estimates on delicate subjects, he asserted that perhaps 20 to 25 per cent might be enemy aliens. The president of the local Geneva observed there was no such thing. Many of the Geneva branch have made application for citizenship. But not a few foreign waiters are globe-trotters, and such perambulation does not facilitate citizenship. The local president pointed this out as a reason why many Geneva members who have made application for American citizenship have not received it, and why a great many American Geneva members are not United States citizens today.

While the number of alien enemies in the Geneva may run to a considerable percentage, this does not mean that every hotel employing Genevans or other foreign waiters will have a number of citizens of Germany and Austria-Hungary. It is, of course, possible that a large hotel employing only Geneva or other European help might not have a single alien enemy in the house.

At the same time, as Sir Frederick E. Smith, the British Attorney-General, pointed out to this bureau, passing through Chicago a month ago, it may mean nothing at all that a German has made application for American citizenship. This, of course, lifts him out of the enemy alien class, but the Prussian laws enable the Prussian to retain his citizenship at home while applying for citizenship abroad. It has recently been noted, in checking back on the actions of certain active German agents in this country, that among the first things they did after landing on our shores was to apply for citizenship.

The loyalty of the Geneva and its

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CLIFFORD'S INN

Clifford's Inn is the oldest of the Inns of Chancery. It is a wonder that it is still standing. Some years ago it was threatened with the ax of the house breaker, but apparently its lease of life had not yet run and in October 1909 it welcomed the Dickens Fellowship within the classic walls of Clifford's Inn Hall.

The Inn can be entered from Chancery Lane, but the true Dickensian entrance is that of Mr. Boffin and John Harmon—"Would you object to turn aside into this place—I think it is called Clifford's Inn—where we can hear one another better than in the roaring street?" It is quiet enough in the Inn—"Curious little nooks in a great place like London these old Inns are," as Mr. Pickwick remarked, to break the silence which his sudden inclusion in Mr. Lowten's party had caused. He hardly expected, when yielding to his taste for studying human nature on this particular occasion, to have unfolded to him so weird a chapter as the story of the Inns, as told by that strange being Jack Bamber. Even at this period the courts and alleys of the purlieus of Chancery and Fetter lanes are not without specimens of humanity not unworthy of the "little yellow high-shouldered man" who told his dreadful "funny" stories at the Magpie and Stump. Is it only dust and age that give the old houses of Clifford's Inn their gloom, or are they indelibly seared with the memories of the Marshalsea attorneys and their satellites, who filled the place with what Jack Bamber was pleased to call "the romance of life"? Maybe it is so, and if the visitor to the old Inn should wonder why he returns with a certain relief to the bustle of Fleet Street, he had better take a seat by Mr. Pickwick in the parlor of the Magpie and Stump, unless he prefers, and perhaps he would be wise, to remain below in the cheerful company of the inextinguishable Sam Weller.

But up the dark stairs of a Clifford's Inn house there lived, in the days when that "singular character" Elia dissented incomparably on Roast

Pig, and the Behaviour of Married People, a certain eccentric and genial old scholar, the G. D. of "Oxford in the Vacation." Elia found him in "a nook at Oriel," "busy as a moth over a rotten archive." He started like an unbroken heifer when Lamb interrupted his porings, hardly expecting to see a familiar of the Inns and the Temple in Oriel. But undoubtedly he was absent-minded. Lamb was never tired of telling the story of how the old bookworm had once walked out of his parlor in Colebrooke Row into the New River, and had to be fished out, dried, restored, and sent home to his manuscripts. He had played his part in life alternately as a writer, a Baptist minister, and reporter, and finally settled in the retirement of Clifford's Inn to annotate Greek plays and compose verses. "Like a dove, on the asp's nest," says Lamb, "he has long taken up his unconscious abode, amid an incongruous assembly of attorneys, attorneys' clerks, apparitors, promoters, vermin of the law, among whom he sits 'in calm and sinless peace.'" And here he was visited by Sir Walter Scott, Southey, Coleridge, Talfourd and Lamb, who enjoyed the conversation of the antiquarian who had the reputation of having visited every celebrated library in Europe, and while wainscoted walls silently witnessed the amenities of the law and its practitioners below, up the stairs, nearer the sky, the humanities afforded converse delectable and rare.

TRADE REGISTRATION BOARD
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—Another sub-committee of the War Committee of the Cabinet has recently been formed under the title of "The Canada Registration Board," the work of which will be the mobilizing of the resources of the nation for the more thorough prosecution of the war. A complete inventory of the man and woman power of the country is to be made, as well as an inventory of the industries in Canada.

TIMBER MEN IN SOUTH DISTURBED

Government May Take Over Supervision of Logging to Aid Shipbuilding Program—Pine Association Meeting Speeches

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Timber producers in the South are considerably disturbed over action by the United States Government bearing on its shipbuilding program. By some the situation is regarded as critical, in view of the fact, recently developed, that all operations in the South are going to be watched closely, and, if it is possible for the timber needed to be produced, the mills will have to get it. It is now learned that the Government plans to take over the supervision of all logging operations, and will direct logging superintendents as to what they shall cut. It will point out to the superintendents such timber as will fill the ship schedule, or that portion most needed, and it will be the duty of the woods superintendent to cut and haul back, regardless of cost, any tree that may be standing that will produce that part of the ship required to carry on the work. It is believed in some quarters that a further advance will be granted to cover such cost.

The Government's requirements for lumber have been very large the past month. One lumber bureau at Washington has sent down orders for approximately 125,000,000 feet in the past week, and other bureaux have handled orders amounting to 75,000,000 feet in the same period. This material is needed for various construction projects, including large munition plants, aviation camps, additions to cantonments, ordnance depots, port terminals, etc. Officials have stated that the amount to be expended in this way would be \$300,000,000. The expenditures of the Fleet Corporation for industrial housing for labor employed by shipbuilders, as well as the housing program of other governmental departments, will foot up many millions more. Consequently the timber producers look for the placement of large orders for some time to come.

Facts of considerable interest and importance were brought out at the meeting here last week of the Southern Pine Association. In his opening address, Charles S. Keith, president, Kansas City, warned the manufacturers against trade agreements and advised them to follow the law. He said the emergency bureau of the association had saved the Government millions of dollars and had given service that money could not buy. He declared that wages must be advanced with profits and that the public must pay the increased cost. Mr. Keith characterized as seditious the efforts of union labor to cut down the number of working hours and thus reduce production. He said a national 8-hour day would be dissipation and not conservation. The world is upside down, he stated, and Socialism is rampant.

R. A. Long, chairman of the association advertising campaign, Kansas City, told how lumber has been exploited through the generosity of publishers whose newspapers have printed free matter worth thousands of dollars. He added that advertising copy has appeared throughout the year in the lead-

ing magazines, farm journals and technical publications.

J. O. Heyworth, director of the wood ship division, Emergency Fleet Corporation, said the task that Southern lumbermen have tackled to produce 365,000,000 feet of lumber is no mean undertaking, when coupled with the needs of the army, navy and other war industries. He said no man need be ashamed of the product and the production in the last seven months. It was stated that 240,000,000 feet has been delivered. Also that 38,000,000 feet, comprising the backbone of wooden ships, is ready for use, leaving only 62,000,000 feet to come. The speaker said the lumbermen had done as well as anybody could, but that they must do a little more. "The Emergency Fleet Corporation will go more than half way to meet you," he said.

W. H. Sullivan, chairman of the Southern Pine Emergency Bureau, R. A. Long and President Keith assured Mr. Heyworth that the organization will go the limit to meet the demand. Mr. Sullivan told the lumbermen that if they didn't search the woods for the larger sizes and get them out that they would be forced to it.

The assertion is made that much lumber has been shipped that is of no service until the large timbers have been received. A feature of the meeting was the address of John H. Kirby of Houston, who owns many sawmills in Texas in addition to a shipbuilding plant in Beaumont. He criticized severely the Secretary of Labor, termed Mr. Compers an agitator, and compared certain leaders of labor to the Bolsheviks of Russia. Mr. Kirby spoke on "The Perils of Democracy." He declared that "all the Bolsheviks are not in Russia; there are those posing in this country as Socialists and there are those who constitute a dangerous number of the rank and file of the American Federation of Labor who have no patience with our institutions, no belief in our ideals, no respect for our history, and in whose hearts no noble emotions are kindled by our flag."

Mr. Kirby said he wired Washington that it is seditious and ought to be criminal for men to try to limit the production of any southern sawmill in this war period when the operation of the mills is so necessary in speeding up the work of building ships.

Eight-Hour Lumber Day

Change Made in Northwest—Former Wage Scale Retained

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Following the granting of the eight-hour day in the lumber industry of the Pacific Northwest a few days ago, the companies of Humboldt and Mendocino counties, where the redwood lumber industry is located, went on the eight-hour basis on Friday. Between 4000 and 5000 men in Humboldt County alone are affected. The other lumber interests of the State, notably the sugar pine companies, will hold a convention on Monday to decide the question of hours. The former wage scale is retained, and it is expected that the price of lumber will be advanced to compensate mill owners for increased cost of production under the new time schedule.

TEACHERS' LOYALTY BILL HEARING SET

Measure Requiring All Instructors in Schools of Massachusetts to Take Oath of Allegiance Is Before Committee

Loyalty of teachers in public and private schools is believed to be of primary importance, especially during the continuance of the war, and in this connection a public hearing is to be held at the State House on Wednesday, March 6, on a bill to require all Massachusetts teachers to take an oath of allegiance to the United States.

Many other bills of general public interest are scheduled for hearings within the next two weeks, though Monday being town meeting day, few will be held. Mayor Peters' bill to increase the Boston tax rate to raise funds for street repairs will be heard on Monday by the Committee on Metropolitan Affairs. The committee also will consider the report of the Metropolitan Park Commission relative to reconstruction of the bridges over the Charles River.

On Tuesday the Committee on Mercantile Affairs will take up the report of the Public Service Commission relating to supervision of telephone and telegraph companies; the Military Affairs Committee will hold a hearing on Governor McCall's inaugural recommendations and various bills relating to the State Guard. The recommendations of the State Commissioner of Weights and Measures relative to sale of bread by weight, the sale of fuel in small lots, and other questions will be considered by the Mercantile Affairs Committee, which also is to hear bills relative to corporations.

The final hearing on the question of ratifying the National Prohibition Amendment comes Wednesday, when the opponents will be heard by the Committee on Federal Relations. The Committee on Roads and Bridges is to hear speakers on a petition of Endicott P. Saltonstall, of counsel for the Boston Elevated Railway, relative to the law of the road, and a petition regarding the reduction of the speed of motor cars.

On Thursday the Mercantile Affairs Committee is to give a hearing on the petition of Fred A. Wilson for a state building law relating to construction, alteration and maintenance of buildings.

Continued hearing on the subject of health insurance is scheduled for March 13, at 10:30 a. m., by the Committee on Social Welfare.

LUMBERMEN PLEDGE SUPPORT
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—The Wisconsin Retail Lumbermen's Association by a unanimous rising vote pledged its loyalty and "100 per cent support" to the Government. A telegram to President Wilson says the 600 firms represented endorse his administration, offer all their resources to help blot out Prussianism and condemn disloyalty in all forms.

L. P. Hollander & Co

Present

An Attractive Display of Ladies' Underwear

Hand-Made and Hand-Embroidered Chemises in Envelope and Plain Styles

\$2.75 Upward

Hand-Made and Hand-Embroidered Nightgowns

\$2.50 Upward

Drawers Hand-Made and Hand-Embroidered

\$2.25 Upward

Corsets

New Models in de Milo Corsets for Sport and Dress Occasions

\$6.00 Upward

Silk Petticoats

In All Fashionable Shades of Taffeta, Messaline and Jersey

\$6.50

202-216 Boylston Street - Boston

HOUGHTON & DUTTON CO.

WE GIVE AND REDEEM PROFIT-SHARING STAMPS

No Better Hat Value in New England

H. & D. Trimmed Hats at \$4.98



For years we have stood supreme in value-giving in these smart hats ready to wear at \$4.98. This year our assortments surpass in variety of styles and colors any previous showings. A hat for every woman for any occasion ready to wear at \$4.98. For many of these styles, some of which are reproductions of exclusive model hats, you would pay double this price in most stores.

—ALSO—

A magnificent assortment of Untrimmed Shapes, every imaginable new shape and color. And a complete collection of all trimming materials.

No Charge for Trimming Hats

AMUSEMENTS

Complete Exposition of Everything Worth While in Passenger Cars, Trucks and Accessories

AUTO SHOW

Mechanics Building
Open Today 2 P. M.

All Next Week 10 A. M.—10 P. M.

GORGEOUS DECORATIONS
4-ORCHESTRAS-4

ADMISSION 50c PLUS WAR TAX

Personal Direction—CHESTER I. CAMPBELL

BOSTON'S ANNUAL AUTO SHOW OPENS

With More Than 350 Exhibitors
It Furnishes a Remarkable Exhibition of the Resources of This Big Industry

With more than 350 exhibitors displaying their products, Boston's sixteenth annual automobile show opened today at Mechanics' Building and will come to a close a week from tonight. It is a complete exposition of everything that is worth while in passenger cars, motor trucks and accessories.

As has always been the case in past years, the setting for the show is most attractive, the wealth of color and the maze of multicolored lights combining the highest possible art with the surroundings, appropriate both as a background as well as forming a beautiful decorative ensemble. The designer's subject for the 1918 show in the Grand Hall is described as a "Florentine fête." The details are in Florentine style and in wealth of color and technique are superior to the decorations that have gone before.

There are few changes to be noted in the 1918 models, and if the war continues the types of this year will be those of the next, with refinements to be seen in many instances. Despite increases in prices of cars the present price is about \$100 less than the average of three years ago.

One of the prominent mechanical changes this year is the increase in average wheelbase from 113 1/2 to 120 1/2 inches. Another is the enlarged engine size, the average piston displacement now being 269 cubic inches as against 222 last year. Because of the war many of the anticipations of a year ago have not been realized, but each model exhibited has some interesting points about it to hold attention. Never was there to be seen such a varied line of bodies as the present show offers. The range of price for the cars is from \$445 to \$8000.

All that is new in the accessory field is to be found, but a canvass of the exhibits will bring out the fact that this year, perhaps as never before, devices and attachments whose special function it is to make the maintenance of an automobile a more economical proposition are a most conspicuous feature. They aim to increase economy and eliminate waste.

Those devices that tend to improve carburetion and conserve gasoline hold a particular interest. Within the last two or three months a number of new carburetors, primers, condensers, engine heaters, etc., have made their appearance upon the market and they all hold some features which will be of more than passing interest to the average motorist. Carburetors using the heavier grade fuels, especially kerosene, are becoming more numerous.

This year's motor truck department is sure to hold much interest to the business man. There are 56 different makes ranging from a light delivery wagon to the huge 10-ton trucks. All of the standard makers will have exhibits and every device that means economy in operation or labor is shown. The problem of transportation is becoming more and more dependent upon the gasoline or electric truck, and the exhibitors are looking forward to a wonderful week of selling.

MOTORISMS

Vancouver is to hold its 1918 automobile show March 19 to 23. It will be larger than last year, more dealers showing with more cars on display. The show is to be conducted under the auspices of the Western Canada Automobile Show Association.

Ohio's total registration of motor cars for 1917 was 350,618, almost 100,000 more than in 1916, when the registration was 263,049. It is estimated that the registration in 1918 will be in excess of 400,000. Cuyahoga County had the largest registration, 53,166. Hamilton County was second with 22,820, and Franklin County was third with 17,734.

California registered 306,247 cars in 1917, a gain over 1916 of approximately 70,000. This is the largest increase in registrations in the history of the state motor vehicle department. Los Angeles led all counties in the State with a gain of 21,327 and now has practically 97,000 registered cars within its precincts.

Over half the students entering the second semester at the University of Nebraska school of agriculture are registering for the special course in farm motors, which includes instruction in tractors, trucks, shop work, etc. Twenty tractors and trucks have been purchased by the university as the nucleus for equipment to be used in instruction and in providing the students with practical experience.

BILLS TO COMPEL PROPER HEATING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

ALBANY, N. Y.—Complaints by tenants in New York City against landlords who fail to keep their buildings properly heated are reflected in the Legislature by the introduction of several bills to compel landlords to keep their apartments comfortably warmed. One bill by Senator Dowling, Democrat of New York City, would authorize tenants to withhold the rent when the landlord fails to furnish the heat agreed upon, and provides that a proper defense of the tenant in a legal action would be that the landlord had failed to fulfill his contract.

Assemblyman Orr, a Socialist member, introduced a similar bill, also

one requiring landlords to maintain an even temperature of at least 68 degrees from 6 o'clock in the morning until 12 at night; that "if such landlord should fail to purchase coal when same is obtainable" he is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of \$200 or imprisonment of 10 days, or both.

CENSURING OF MR. LA FOLLETTE

Question Is Still Undecided in the Wisconsin Legislature Despite Senate Vote of Condemnation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—The Wisconsin Legislature is still battling with the question of censuring Senator R. M. La Follette for his course on the war despite the fact that the Senate several days ago passed a vote of condemnation. When that resolution reached the Assembly, however, many of the members had left for their homes anticipating that as the special session was practically closed, a quorum could not be obtained.

A call of the House was ordered, therefore, and every agency was set to work to notify members to return. The La Follette men, however, were not inclined to return to the Capitol when the principal business in hand was the resolution to censure their chieftain, and so successful were the obstructionists' methods employed that roll call on Friday disclosed only 28 members present, with 15 having promised to come.

Prospects are that the necessary 51 members to raise the call of the House will not reach Madison before today or Monday, and that then will be opened a long fight over the loyalty resolution as to whether it shall contain the La Follette condemnatory clause.

Meanwhile an attempt is being made to obtain a quorum in the Senate, so that it can consider the \$1,000,000 bond measure which E. L. Philipp, Governor of this State, vetoed, because it provided that the bonds were to be met by a sinking fund, provided through tax on incomes over \$15,000. Attempts to provide a single loyalty candidate in the anti-La Follette ranks of the Republican Party at the primary practically failed when former Governor McGovern declared he would not go into harmony meeting unless it was thoroughly representative. The prospects are that a hot six-cornered fight will develop for the primary.

OBJECTIONABLE SENTIMENT DELETED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—A. F. Griffiths, president of Oahu College, having announced that a song which the pupils of the preparatory school had objected to singing because it contained reference to the German flag, would be stricken from the Lincoln's Birthday program, action toward striking out the objectionable number was taken by the teachers as soon as the matter had been called to their attention.

"The inclusion of this Song of Flags in the program was in no way an indication of lack of patriotism on the part of the teachers," said President Griffiths, "but was due to a lack of having considered the new meaning of words in a certain part of it, now that we are at war with Germany. The teachers had simply overlooked the meaning this part of the song takes in the face of war."

The words in the song that found objection were "With 'God with us' the German flag calls to its patriots bold."

ACTION DEMANDED AGAINST ALLIANCE

American Defense Society Chairman Joins in Request That Charter of German-American Organization Be Revoked

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Richard M. Hurd, chairman of the board of trustees of the American Defense Society, in a statement attacking the German-American Alliance and Attorney-General Gregory, joins Gustav Ohlinger, president of the Toledo Chamber of Commerce, in asking that the charter of the alliance be revoked. He asks if it is "not time for an arousing of public opinion to force proper measures against those who are carrying on in this country an insidious campaign of the gravest danger to our national life and one which may result as disastrously for us as has the similar German campaign in Russia."

Mr. Hurd also asked if the first step in this movement should not be to recommend to the President the revocation of Attorney-General Gregory. Mr. Hurd accuses the German-American Alliance of being the center of pro-German activities in this country, and criticizes the Department of Justice for permitting the alliance to retain its charter when so much evidence against it was in the hands of the department. Mr. Hurd's statement is, in part, as follows:

"Every loyal American is keenly interested in the result of the movement to repeal the charter of the National German-American Alliance now under scrutiny at Washington. This organization, formed in 1900, and claiming 2,000,000 members, is accused by Mr. Ohlinger, president of the Toledo Chamber of Commerce, and Mr. Leon, attorney of New York, of being the core of pro-German activities in this country. As bearing on this society, a quotation from the Kaiser's speech given in Mr. Le Queux's book should be pondered by all Americans:

"Even now I rule supreme in the United States, where almost one-half the population is either of German descent or birth, and where 3,000,000 German voters do my bidding at the presidential elections. No American administration could remain in power against the will of the German voters, who, through that admirable organization, the German-American National League of the United States of America, control the destinies of the vast Republic beyond the sea. If man was ever worthy of high decoration at my hands it was Herr Hexamer, the president of the league, who may justly be termed, by my grace, the acting ruler of all the Germans in the United States."

"We recall the effrontery of the German-American Alliance upon the sinking of the Lusitania, in its widespread telegraphic campaign to President Wilson aimed to prevent drastic action against Germans, also its im-

pudence in attempting to interfere in the presidential campaign of 1916.

"It is more than an absurdity, it is folly, it is weakness, to allow an enemy organization to flourish under special government charter when there is evidence that its members are loyal to Germany and not to the United States. What possible reason is there for any inactivity by the Department of Justice in proceeding against German spies, enemy aliens, German organizations, pro-Germans and disloyal elements?"

"The stream of complaints from all over the country and newspaper editorial comment of the severest kind is vented upon Attorney-General Gregory. With regard to the German-American Alliance, Assistant Attorney-General O'Brien is quoted in a Washington dispatch as saying that the Department of Justice had found nothing that its agents had not already reported in the testimony concerning the alliance, which Gustav Ohlinger gave before the Senate Judiciary Committee. In other words, the Department of Justice states that it is cognizant of enemy activities of the German-American Alliance, and that it has taken no action against it."

NEW STORAGE EGG AND POULTRY RULING

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Food Administration has published rules, to become effective at once, limiting the trade profits in and regulating the distribution of frozen poultry and cold storage eggs. It has been announced that they have the general approval of the trades.

The rules, said a Food Administration statement, are designed to reduce the number of transactions to the economic minimum and are expected to stabilize the industries, place transactions on a just merchandising basis, under scrutiny at Washington. This strict opportunity for speculation, aid in obtaining prompt, regular and efficient distribution, eliminate unnecessary trading and otherwise discourage practices that have been reflected in abnormally high prices to consumers.

SOCIALISTS CALL FOR FULL SUPPORT OF WAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Called by the Jewish Socialist League of America, 1200 Socialists met Friday night, cheered President Wilson, demanded that the National Socialist Committee nullify the St. Louis convention manifesto declaring the war is unjust, and urged all Socialists in America to unite in support of the war, as the only means of saving the ideals of democracy from obliteration by Germany.

BRAZILIAN TRADE INVESTIGATOR

WASHINGTON, D. C.—H. H. Amory, formerly an instructor at Harvard, has been designated by the State Department to go to Brazil as a special commercial investigator to study Brazil's trade with the United States.

EXCESS PROFITS RAISE QUESTIONS

Deputies of United States Internal Revenue Collector Answering Large Number of Inquiries on Forms Issued

Deputies at the office of John F. Malley, United States Revenue Collector in Boston, are answering many inquiries regarding individual and corporation excess profits returns, and a large number of forms are being issued daily.

Income derived from any trade, business, profession or occupation is subject to excess profits tax, but gains or profits from transactions entered into for profit, but which are isolated, incidental, or so infrequent as not to constitute an occupation are free from such tax. Another exception is in the case of income from property arising merely from ownership, including interest, rent, and similar income from investments, unless the management of such property or investments occupies a substantial part of the time and attention of the owner or his agent.

As regards deductions, every citizen or resident of the United States is entitled to a deduction of \$6000 plus a percentage deduction of not less than 7, and not more than 9 per cent of his invested capital. This specific deduction also depends upon the percentage of rare of the average annual net income to the invested capital during the pre-war period. Nonresident alien individuals are not entitled to the specific deduction. In order to compute the percentage deduction the individual must report the net income and invested capital of his business for the pre-war period, or if he prefers, he may compute the deduction at the rate of 7 per cent and avoid the necessity of making a return of income and invested capital for the pre-

war period, although the invested capital for 1917 must be ascertained and returned if possible.

If the individual was not engaged in the trade or business during the whole of at least one of the calendar years, 1911, 1912 and 1913 (designated as the pre-war period), and the trade or business is not substantially a continuation of a trade or business in existence during that period, the deduction shall be an amount equal to 8 per cent of the invested capital for the taxable year, plus \$6000.

All property used in a business must be valued at cost, less depreciation, depletion, etc., except tangible property put into the business by the owner, which must be valued at the time when put in, if after Jan. 1, 1914. Various classes of assets are described upon the forms, including land and improvements, machinery and other equipment, patents and copyrights, good will, trade-marks, and other similar intangible assets. Other assets which may be included in returns deal with obligations of the United States, stocks, bonds, and like capital, the income from which is not taxable, and which is regarded as inadmissible assets, also notes and accounts receivable, inventories, and cash.

LIQUOR HAD PART IN ATTACK ON MR. BRYAN

CHICAGO, Ill.—William Jennings Bryan, in a statement issued here on the incident in Toronto, Canada, where he was jeered while attempting to speak at a prohibition mass meeting,

says an organized effort to make him unpopular had been carried on, before his arrival, by Toronto newspapers which carry liquor advertisements. One had an editorial, he said, "which was an incitement to riot." His statement says, in part:

"The incident has been greatly exaggerated in many places and made to appear that Canada rejected me. In fact, not more than two per cent of the audience was antagonistic and these offenders—who were said to be returned soldiers, though they wore no uniforms—would have been put out had I not interfered."

RULE ON CANADIAN FISH WITHDRAWN

Fishermen of Dominion Now May Enter United States Ports Direct From Their Catch

Instructions to admit fish at the port of Boston, when brought in by Canadian fishing vessels directly from sea, have been received at the United States Customs House, from Washington, a ruling that lowers restrictions that have prevailed for years. The order applies to all Atlantic seaports, and came from William C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce.

The ruling is classed as a war measure, and federal officials feel that every possible restriction on food production should be removed during the war. Supporters of fisheries reciprocity between Canada and the United States, say that this ruling is a step toward complete reciprocity negotiations toward which have been taking place in both the United States and Canada for several weeks.

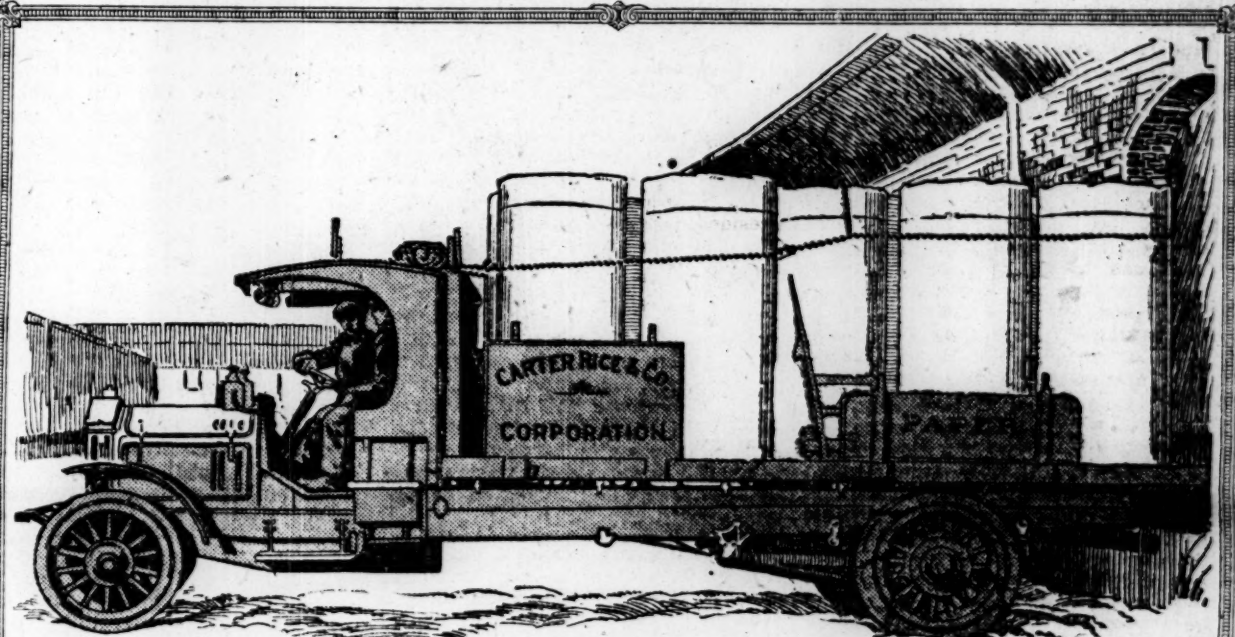
Previous to the receipt of this ruling, no Canadian fishing vessel was allowed to enter Boston to discharge fish unless the fish was loaded at some Canadian port or ports, and not caught at sea by the vessel in question. There has not been any duty on Canadian fish since the Underwood Tariff Bill took effect some years ago. Now it is possible for Canadian vessels engaged in the fishing industry to bring their catches direct to a United States port.

The arrangement is expected to become permanent before the end of the war, following testimony on the subject secured by high commissioners of Canada and the United States, headed by Chief Justice John Douglas Hazen of New Brunswick, and William C. Redfield, at public hearings in both countries.

THE HON. H. C. BREWSTER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

CALGARY, Alta.—The Hon. H. C. Brewster, Premier of British Columbia, passed away here yesterday.



Pierce-Arrow Motor Trucks

For Permanency

98 per cent of Pierce-Arrow Motor Trucks are in the service of the original owners.

Pierce-Arrow Motor Trucks are made and operated on a basis of 150,000 miles.

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BOSTON AUTOMOBILE SHOW
Spaces 245 to 250 Inclusive

J. W. Maguire Co.
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Velie Passenger Cars

Will Be Exhibited

SPACE 146

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Boston Automobile Show

New England Velie Company



Unsurpassed in Workmanship
and Material

Compare these trucks at the Show with other makes, and then compare the prices.

Capacity	1 Ton	2 Ton	3 Ton	5 Ton
Chassis Prices f. o. b. Detroit	\$1490	\$2025	\$2525	\$4900

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WITCH CITY AUTO COMPANY Salem
ROBERTSON MOTOR CAR CO. Taunton

THE HASTINGS-FLINT CO. Fitchburg
SYLVESTER & CARSON Braintree
OXFORD GARAGE Lynn
JAMES LEEHAY Boston
New Bedford & Fall River

DEFENSE OF HOG ISLAND IS HEARD

H. D. H. Connick, Vice-President of International Corporation, Tells Senate Committee of Results of Higher Efficiency

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—"Feeling it incumbent on them to come to Washington to correct misrepresentations," four members of those higher up in the American International Corporation, the agents of the Shipping Board in the Hog Island (Philadelphia) project, appeared before the Senate Committee on Commerce on Friday. These four were E. S. Webster of the firm of Stone & Webster and a director of the American International; George J. Baldwin, senior vice-president; H. D. H. Connick, vice-president, and Dwight P. Robinson, president of the American International Shipbuilding Corporation, a subsidiary of the larger company and organized for the Hog Island enterprise after the contract between the Emergency Fleet Corporation and the American International had been entered into.

H. D. H. Connick testified on behalf of the American International for three hours, making it impossible for any of the other witnesses present in the room to be cross-examined. Mr. Connick, who said he had charge of the building of the San Francisco exposition, devoted a large part of his time to an explanation of the steps whereby the agency contract between the American International and the Emergency Fleet Corporation came into existence. He declared, like former witnesses, that the squabble between General Goethals and Mr. Denman had delayed the signing of the contract, at the same time admitting that the initial fee demanded by the American International was 10 per cent. Mr. Connick came prepared to initiate the members of the committee into the mysteries of the "new departure" in shipbuilding enterprise, the standardized fabricated ship. He laid on the table a model, an abundance of blueprints, and treated the committee to a eulogium of the former achievements of the American International Corporation, which, he said, comprised the only organizations which "could put over a project so gigantic."

This organization, he said, was led and operated by men who had few equals and certainly no superiors among American captains of industry. They had, he declared, made a reputation for "putting large projects over in all parts of the world."

Speaking of the signing of the contract, Mr. Connick said that the American International had to protect themselves.

"What were you putting into Hog Island to require protection?" Senator Nelson asked.

"We bought the land, made the plans, interviewed manufacturers, prepared blueprints and models, contributed our experience and our reputation; our reputation is worth more than money; it cannot be recovered, once tarnished," replied Mr. Connick.

Senator Nelson dryly commented that loss of reputation is the usual retribution of "sinners."

Senator Nelson asked the witness why the American International did not put their own money into the Hog Island project and charge the Government a bigger fee.

"This was not a business proposition," said Mr. Connick. "If we had put our own money into this and made a contract on that basis every one will understand that we would have to protect ourselves and that we would not have proceeded in winter months to speed up the work at the loss of some efficiency on the part of labor. We would have taken our time, and the Government would not get ships as soon as they are going to get them."

Mr. Connick declared that there never was any waste at Hog Island. "We were told to go ahead and build ships; the submarines were gaining in our estimates; our primary promise was speed at all costs; there was no expenditure which was not compensated for by the speed; there never was any wastage," asserted the witness.

"What about the publicity men who were getting over \$2000 a month between them, was not this waste, and is it not the case that since Mr. Bowles took virtual charge at Hog Island expenses are being cut down?" Senator Nelson asked.

"These men were not publicity men. They were welfare men, men who got labor there and took care of it," replied Mr. Connick.

Mr. Connick said that in the contract between the American International and the Emergency Fleet Corporation there was nothing at all new. At this point Senator Nelson, who conducted the examination, questioned the witness more closely.

"You say that there is nothing new in this contract whereby the Government pays all the money for the plant and then a large fee besides: Can you cite any precedents where the man who ordered a ship paid for the yard? You cannot cite any such instance," Senator Nelson challenged.

"Absolutely correct," the witness replied.

Referring to the original estimate of \$21,000,000 as the probable cost of the yard, Mr. Connick asserted that this was a very rough estimate and that he had told the Shipping Board at the time that "any such estimate was not worth the paper it was written on." "Besides, an estimate is very necessary in ordinary business operations, but an estimate was not vital to this job," he added.

"It is not vital to you, but it is very vital to the Government," commented Senator Nelson.

To this Mr. Connick replied that the American International had done in a short time what the Government could not have done. They had, he said, put

in charge at Hog Island the ablest men they could find in any organization, the type of men who could handle such a mass of labor effectively. These men, he added, could not be paid too high salaries.

"Their efficiency as experts has not kept expenses down," Senator Nelson said. "You are parading high salaries, efficiency and distinction in professional attainments. We have got to protect the poor who must pay for all these salaries and this expenditure."

From beginning to end, Mr. Connick's testimony was a skillful defense of the American International. They are on a schedule, he asserted, and will produce ships on specified time. He promised that 25 of the 7500-ton type ship and 25 of 8000-ton ships would be produced in November and December, respectively.

"If you give us the ships it will cover a multitude of sins," said the Senator from Minnesota.

RAILWAY MEASURE IS IN CONFERENCE

Early Adjustment of Disagreements Between United States House and Senate Expected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The administration railroad bill is now in the hands of House and Senate conferees, with every prospect of a speedy adjustment of the slight disagreements between the two Houses.

The measure as it passed the House on Thursday night contained practically every point originally asked for by the Administration, and so slight are the differences between the two Houses that it is likely the bill will be ready for the signature of the President by Monday. The House bill limits the government operation of the carriers to two years, while the Senate provision stipulates 18 months. The House conferees will probably yield to the Senate on this point, or else a time limit of one year will be compromised upon.

Under the Senate bill the rate-making power is concentrated in the hands of the President, with the power of final repeal vested in the Interstate Commerce Commission. As adopted by the House, the rate-making power is given to the President, and the Interstate Commerce Commission may make recommendations, to which the President is in no way bound. However, this difference, it is thought, will be adjusted without any delay.

GARDEN STUFF PRODUCTION

That the production of garden stuff can be greatly increased, perhaps even doubled, by following the most improved methods is a point emphasized by a group of plant experts of New England and New York holding a two days' conference at Young's Hotel with the object of arriving at some definite form of campaign to bring this about. Prof. H. H. Whetzel of Cornell University, chairman of the American Plant Pathologists War Board called the meeting. Among those in attendance are Prof. W. J. Morse of the Maine experiment station at Orono, Dr. O. R. Butler of the New Hampshire experiment station at Durham, Prof. A. Vincent Osmun of the Massachusetts station at Amherst, Dr. B. F. Lutman of the Vermont station at Burlington, E. W. Stoddard of the Connecticut station at New Haven, and Dr. M. F. Barris of Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

ELEVATED EFFORT FOR HIGHER FARES

Governor McCall's Message to Legislature Another Step in Campaign to Get Aid

Governor McCall's request to the Legislature to take action which will give the Boston Elevated the higher fare it asks, effects another step in the efforts the company has been making for several years to abrogate the agreement which extends until 1922, on the ground that higher prices generally make the increase necessary.

An excerpt from the contract in question, which is contained in Sec. 10, Chap. 500, Acts of 1897, follows: "Said corporation may establish and take a toll or fare, which shall not exceed the sum of five cents for a single continuous passage in the same general direction upon the roads owned, leased or operated by it; and this sum shall not be reduced by the Legislature during the period of 25 years from and after the passage of this act. . . . Said corporation shall also provide free transfer from elevated to surface and from surface to elevated cars at all stations of the elevated lines reached by surface lines, and from one elevated car or train to another at junction points, entitling a passenger to a continuous ride in the same general direction. . . ."

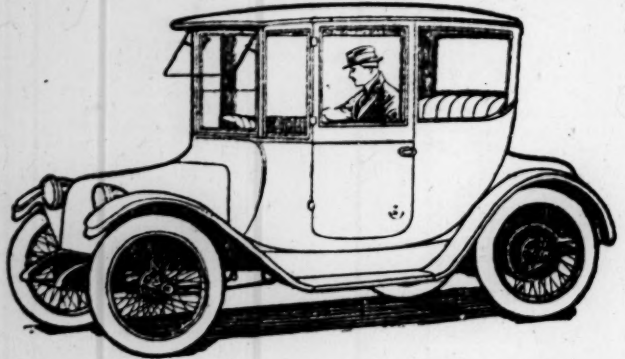
On May 22, 1916, the Elevated wrote Governor McCall, emphasizing its need of money and adding: "It is clear to the directors of the company that, to enable the company to accomplish its public functions, some radical increase in its net revenue must be made possible, and for this purpose, unless some other remedy can be provided, it is absolutely necessary that some modification must be made of its existing contract with the State." It therefore asked him to recommend to the Legislature that a commission be appointed to investigate and report whether something should be done to provide an increase in the company's net revenue. Governor McCall complied with the request the next day, and thus the campaign to break the contract was officially begun.

The Legislature passed a resolve authorizing the investigation June 1, and in February, 1917, the commission made its report. It recommended certain measures for relief, which did not include an increase in fare. This being the thing the company wanted, the agitation for this particular object continued.

From time to time there have been hints and intimations from men who had the public ear that this interest of the company in a higher fare was back of the unusually poor service furnished, and the cry of lack of funds, but this has not been proved. The nearest to any kind of irregular procedure was that disclosed by the president of the union of motormen, conductors and other employees of the road, during the strike controversy during the past few days, when he indicated that the company was holding out the promise of higher wages if the men would help it get a higher fare.

ANIMAL RESCUE LEAGUE

At a meeting of the Animal Rescue League Friday it was voted to combine war activities with the Red Acre Farm Branch and the American Red Star Animal Relief. The Boston branch of the Red Star will have these officers: Chairman, Mrs. Huntington Smith; treasurer, Huntington Smith, and secretary, Mrs. Frederick R. Galacar.



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VIBRATIONLESS mechanism, perfect balance, velvety springs, the elimination of sudden strains on driving mechanism of tires, give the Detroit Electric great durability. Current costs only \$5 to \$12 per month, making it a most economical car.

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The ingenuity of the inventor has brought the automobile right in line with the temper of all true Americans. *Economy of operation* is the keynote of this year's great improvements.

A visit to the Automobile Show in Boston this week is essential to a knowledge of the new developments in automobile construction and design.

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NEGRO IMMIGRANTS ENTER INDUSTRIES

Colored Women's Branch of New York Y. W. C. A. Gives Special Care to Girls From West Indies Seeking Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The advancement of Negro girls and women in the industrial world, and action needed to remedy conditions in the Negro section of New York City, were explained to a representative of this bureau by Mrs. Cecelia H. Cabiniss, secretary of the colored women's branch of the Young Women's Christian Association, who has aided many women immigrants from the West Indies to find both lodging and work.

"What is of first importance in dealing with the increasing number of West Indian immigrants and the southern Negro migrating to the North," Mrs. Cabiniss said, "is to increase the housing facilities. While there is plenty of work for those led to immigrate to this country by the promise of high wages, there are not enough apartments and rooms to accommodate them, and what few there are rent for such high prices that it is practically impossible for the newcomers to live in pleasant surroundings."

"This also applies to the permanent householder, who is forced to pay extortionate prices because of the lack of small apartments in the Negro neighborhood. A very large majority of the houses in this section were built with large apartments, which, of necessity, make the rents high. To pay the rent, both the mother and father are obliged to work, and in most cases to take boarders or roomers. What is needed is the construction of many houses with small apartments, with rental charges in proportion. The average rent the citizens of this section are able to pay is about \$20 per month, though many are forced to pay more. A number of such apartment houses would greatly remedy conditions now existing."

"The Y. W. C. A.," Mrs. Cabiniss stated, "is hoping to get some property and put up dormitories for Negro women. Many contractors and real estate dealers have talked of erecting a number of two and three-room apartments in Harlem, but so far no one has built any. The erection of houses or dormitories where men now living in rooming houses might live in apartment houses would also enable the men to contribute more largely to the support of the family, and would give the mothers more opportunity to stay at home and care for the children. Children who are now forced to work at an early age, would be able to stay in school longer, thus adding that much to the intellectual advancement of the Negroes."

"Final plans for the erection of a

large Colored Women's Branch of the Y. W. C. A. have been completed and the land bought. The five-story building, which it is expected will be completed next fall, is to be at One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue. It will be used solely as a recreational and social center, having an auditorium, gymnasium, swimming pool, class and club rooms and facilities for teaching domestic science. There will also be an employment bureau."

Mrs. Cabiniss reported an additional number of Negro women applying to the Y. W. C. A. for aid. "A better type of girls," Mrs. Cabiniss said, "are coming to this country from the West Indies than heretofore; many of them are skilled laborers not desiring to work as domestics. There is plenty of work for them, since many factories, shops and seasonal trades have been opened to them. Government positions have been opened to the women of the West Indies by the Government's ruling, allowing British subjects to do clerical work in federal departments."

AMERICAN LABOR IN MESSAGE TO RUSSIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Urging them to stand firm against the German invasion, American labor, through the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy, has sent a message to the Russian people signed by Samuel Gompers. The message says the clear object of Germany is the destruction of Russian freedom and the annexation of the great area of Russian territory.

"The working people of America are with you," says the message, "and with all free peoples in the common struggle for freedom and its boundless opportunities. Rise in all your might and strike for your homes, your lives, your liberties. We send you cheer and our pledge of high resolve in fixed purpose. Let the free peoples of the world stand shoulder to shoulder for the defeat of militarism, atrocity and the enslaving of the human race."

REGULATIONS ON BREAD MAKING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—Petitions are being circulated asking provincial and civic intervention to secure the withdrawal of the order of the Food Controller regulating the weight of a loaf of bread and requiring all bread to be baked in metal molds. The small bakers say that the order will force them out of business, as they cannot get the equipment for baking in the prescribed manner.

DRY CAMPAIGN WAGED

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Ten thousand signers for the remonstrances against the granting of liquor licenses in Warren County, this is to be the slogan of the temperance forces in the coming fight to drive licensed saloon interests out of the county, says a dispatch from Warren to The North American.

EXPORT OF GRAIN FOR BEER ATTACKED

Dr. Harvey W. Wiley Says Shipments From the United States Should Cease Until Use in Malt Liquors Is Stopped

Cutting off the shipment of grain to England until that country ceases using such imports from the United States for the manufacture of beer was strongly advocated by Dr. Harvey W. Wiley of Washington at a meeting of several hundred New England farmers in Boston on Friday evening. He declared that France had already forbidden such use of grain. As one of the speakers at the conservation supper of the New Federation for Rural Progress, Dr. Wiley criticized the order of the Food Administration requiring the use of wheat substitutes and yet permitting the diversion of large quantities of grain to the breweries, both in the United States and in England.

"The law empowers the President of the United States to close every brewery," said Dr. Wiley, "but he has not seen fit to do so as yet."

"I don't believe in asking us consumers to save wheat, and use wheat substitutes at an increased cost unless the brewers are made to save also. Why ask us to send grain to England, while England is using up this material for the manufacture of beer? I would say, 'We will send you grain foods as soon as you stop using grain foods for making beer.' France has already forbidden that use of grain."

Dr. Wiley declared that it was unfair to the ordinary housekeeper to compel her to buy an equal amount of wheat substitutes with her flour purchases, and at the same time to permit bakers to use only a quarter of such substitutes.

"Why can't the Allies eat the same bread that we have had here tonight?" asked Dr. Wiley. "Isn't this bread good enough for an Englishman or a Frenchman?"

In answering the question Huntley H. Spaulding, Food Administrator of New Hampshire, stated that wheat substitutes were being shipped continually to the Allies. He pointed out that there was a deficiency of 250,000,000 bushels of wheat among the Allies which must be made up by the use of substitutes. He recommended the use of corn for wheat flour during the war.

Previous to the supper group meetings of the federation were conducted in various city hotels, the presidents and deans of New England agricultural colleges meeting at the Hotel Bellevue, the secretaries of state boards of agriculture at the Boston City Club, the masters and lecturers of state granges at the Parker House, the presidents and secretaries of New England pomological societies at

Young's Hotel, workers in home economics at the Hotel Bellevue, and the New England state leaders of boys' and girls' clubs at the Parker House.

NO EXTRA SESSION IN IDAHO LIKELY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

BOISE, Ida.—There is no immediate prospect of an extra session of the Idaho Legislature, and none will be called unless, in the opinion of Governor Alexander, legislation of a war nature becomes imperative. Serious consideration was given the matter by the Governor, but he decided the State could meet its present war needs without new enactments.

The passage of a resolution indorsing the federal prohibition amendment will be a mere matter of form when the Legislature meets, either in special or regular session. The state amendment was approved by the people by a four-to-one vote and there will be no opposition to the federal amendment. It is conceded that its indorsement will be practically unanimous. In case of extra session the Governor will include action on the amendment in the call.

STANDARD CLOTHS FOR CAPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

LONDON, England.—Owing to the shortage of material and the consequent high and steadily increasing prices, a scheme has been completed by which cap manufacturers may be supplied with the P. A. standard cloths to make service dress caps for officers subject to certain conditions. Cap manufacturers, cap merchants and retailers must register on the War Office list of those authorized to deal in these cloths, or they will be unable to obtain supplies. Cap manufacturers will buy the cloth from cloth manufacturers, provided they have a wholesale trade, and those who have only a retail trade will buy from cloth merchants at prices fixed by the Director of Army Contracts. The maximum price at which any cap made from these standard cloths may be sold by the retailer to the officer has been fixed at 15s. per cap, exclusive of red and gold for staff officers' caps for which an extra charge may be made.

WYOMING CROP VALUES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHEYENNE, Wyo.—Farm products in Wyoming during the past year are valued at \$52,829,000, according to a report which has just been made public by the State Farm Board.

NEED IS SHOWN FOR WELL-BUILT ROADS

New York Permanent Highway Corporation Chief Declares They Must Be Strong Enough to Stand War Traffic Strain

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Tremendous as have been the changes in all industries of the United States since the world war began, nothing has equalled the revolution in the field of transportation, according to the views of J. K. Tener, former Governor of Pennsylvania, and now president of the Permanent Highways Corporation of this city. Mr. Tener has declared that the mere construction of good roads was not enough, as the necessity of the situation is such as to demand the building of roads "which will not blow away in dust before the states and communities have finished paying the original cost."

"Hundreds of millions of dollars have been wasted in this country through the building of roads which would not stand the strain of real commercial traffic," said the former Governor. "What the United States must have is a comprehensive system of roads which will stand up when put to the test of carrying veritable trains of motor trucks bearing military stores, the outputs of factories and the produce of the farms needed for the consumption of the people living in the cities."

"It may be too late now to give the country the needed roads in time to help the transit of military supplies for this war; but it is not too late to make the start in the right direction so that the post-war needs may be met."

"Today the United States is producing more foodstuffs and manufactured products than ever before in its history. Tomorrow the United States must materially increase its production of today. But production is useless unless the products can be moved to the seaboard and to the domestic consumers. In the last analysis the big problem is one of transportation."

"Good roads alone can solve the problem and this does not mean good roads in the academic sense. It has been a long time since anyone of intelligence had to be convinced of the necessity of good roads as such. The thing now is to construct roads that will not wear out; roads that will carry the heavy motor trucks of today—and of tomorrow—and will not prove friable."

"New highway routes are not needed

in any great numbers at this time. But the highways we have must be made permanent, and this can be done at a cost of only a fraction of what already has been spent upon them. It may sound Utopian to the uninformed, but the day of the transcontinental motor truck service is close at hand. Think what it would mean to the country today had this been done in time to enable the running of virtually solid motor truck trains of coal, war supplies and food at this crisis in the history of the world."

MONTREAL'S RULES ON POSTERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—Restrictions are laid on public placarding by a new by-law of this city. It is provided that all billposters must secure city licenses; that "illustrated or sensational" posters be submitted to the chief of police for approval; that the consent of the City Licensing Department must be secured for posters on public property, and that of owners for posters on private property, and that no posters shall be put up on poles.

TEACHERS SEEK MORE PAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—The Milwaukee public schools are asking the Legislature for an increase of two-tenths of a mill in Milwaukee's school tax in order that higher wages may be paid to teachers. The increase would yield about \$135,000 yearly.

GIFTS TO OBERLIN COLLEGE

OBERLIN, O.—The amount of gifts to the capital of Oberlin College during the past year is stated in the bulletin of the treasurer of the college as totaling \$111,587.75. The amount of gifts for current use is given as \$100,424.55, and the total income as \$336,527.15.

WAR-TIME DRY LAW MAY BE ASKED

United States Prohibition Party Chairman Believes Measure May Pass Present Congress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—War prohibition can be secured from the present session of Congress, so Vergil G. Hinshaw, national chairman of the Prohibition Party, recently declared to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. Mr. Hinshaw's opinion was expressed in speaking of replies which the Prohibition Party recently received from members of Congress in answer to a letter on war prohibition.

"We asked members of Congress," said Mr. Hinshaw, "if they were willing to help initiate a drive for securing immediate war prohibition. We told them the National Dry Federation would go into every congressional district in the Union seeking to arouse the people to demand war prohibition, and we would like to know in advance of entering each district what the Congressman of that district was willing to do toward initiation of a bill prohibiting liquors during the war. We have received answers from about 50, most of whom expressed themselves as willing to do their utmost, any way and every way, to accomplish the purpose."

"Some are inclined to shift the responsibility on President Wilson, believing it incumbent on him to give the nation war prohibition, especially after he called Congress to a halt, asking it to reverse itself last summer when the House passed, by an overwhelming majority, a bone dry statute. 'My belief is that with proper work done by the prohibition advocates of America, war prohibition can be secured from this session of Congress.'"

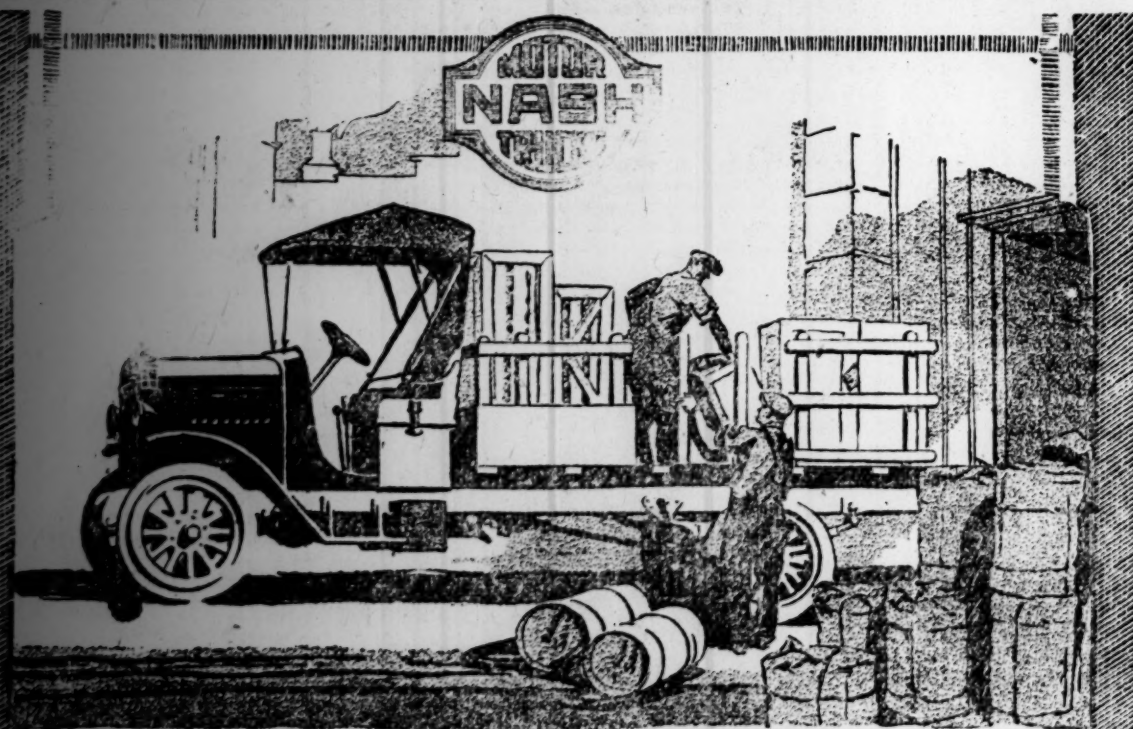
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Congested freight conditions have made your hauling problem more vital than ever before. The one solution seems to be a greatly increased use of high grade motor trucks such as the Nash.

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Dodge Brothers convertible sedan is a fine example of that thoroughness which is always associated with their name.

Their purpose was to produce an enclosed car which would be equally useful in all seasons.

No one thing they have ever done has so correctly gauged the needs and tastes of the American people.

The sedan has broken down seasonal and sectional barriers, and been universally accepted as an all-year car.

How literally true this is, may be judged by the fact that the car is proportionately just as popular in the temperate South as in the more rigorous North.

The extra ease and elegance it provides is an especially strong attraction, because it is so easily adjustable to weather changes.

There is no denying the fact that the majority of owners enjoy the distinction and the beauty of an enclosed car.

Dodge Brothers endeavored to satisfy this desire, and at the same time furnish the highest degree of utility.

The result is an eminently practical car, which is at the same time very beautiful.

The beauty—and the painstaking thoroughness—is of a sort that invites the most intimate examination.

The admiration inspired at first glance is not disappointed upon closer scrutiny.

The details are all good—the seating arrangement a model of convenience and comfort, the upholstery soft and substantial.

It is an easily driven car, and despite its beauty, is rugged as are all cars which Dodge Brothers produce.

They have never built a car which appealed more strongly to every member of the household.

It is essentially masculine in its convenience, and essentially feminine in its comfort and ease of handling.

Dodge Brothers' reputation might well rest on this convertible sedan.

It deserves its great popularity because it gives great value.

It will pay you to examine this car at the show

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FARMERS ARE TOLD TO WORK TOGETHER

Agricultural Cooperation Is Declared to Be the Need of New England in Proposal to Make It Self-Sustaining

Agricultural cooperation was declared to be the solution of the problem of how New England can be made more self-sustaining, by speakers at the final session of the New England Federation for Rural Progress in Faneuil Hall, Boston, today. William D. Hurd, of the Department of Agriculture in Washington, pointed out that through such cooperation the smaller countries of Europe were feeding the large countries before the war, and because they were self-sustaining they have been able to stand through the struggle.

Elbert S. Brigham, Commissioner of Agriculture of Vermont, presided, and the speakers, besides Mr. Hurd, were Wilfrid Wheeler, Secretary of the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture, who presented the report of the food production committee of the federation; and Dr. Alexander E. Cance of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, who spoke on economics of New England agriculture.

Mr. Hurd declared that the transportation system of the United States, especially in the eastern part, should not be taxed with carrying unnecessary food supplies.

"It is ridiculous," said Mr. Hurd, "that fish are shipped from the Penobscot River to Boston and then back to Bangor to be sold; that celery and asparagus come to the New England markets in large quantities from California in the midst of our growing season; that dandelion greens are shipped into Amherst from Boston; that beans grown in Egypt supply our own markets even in normal times; that we go to China for our eggs, and on Feb. 19 last, according to the market report, there were received in Boston 830 cases of eggs from California, 500 from Oregon, and 400 from Nebraska, and several hundred from other distant points; that carloads of cabbage and lettuce grown in Florida were sold in Boston markets last week."

Deploping the continued manufacture of intoxicating liquor in the United States, Dr. Cance declared that if the 300,000 men now engaged in the industry, augmented by those who have been sent to jail or temporarily incapacitated through drink, were diverted to farming, enough food would be produced to feed an army of 1,500,000 men, or the number which it is claimed the United States will have at the front before the end of the present year.

Dr. Cance said that the use of labor by the breweries was far more serious than the use of grains in the manufacture of beer.

He declared that the people of the United States should lay aside every unnecessary weight, cut off the use of nonessentials and realize the distinction between the nation's needs and private gain.

In conclusion he said that the war would be won on the moral test of the people and their adherence to uprightness, fair dealing and the Golden Rule.

EVASION OF LIQUOR LAWS IN ALBERTA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

EDMONTON, Alta.—As far as Alberta is concerned, a recent decision in the law courts nullifies the amendments to the Liquor Act passed at the last session of the Provincial Legislature, regulating the keeping of liquor in the provinces in warehouses for export purposes. These amendments prohibited such warehouses, but the liquor companies defied the law, and when the matter finally came to the Supreme Court, decision was given in favor of the owners of liquor warehouses. This action of the court gave the privilege of establishing warehouses within the provinces, contrary to the intent of the law, where liquor could be kept for export purposes only, but not for local distribution or sale. It is not yet illegal to bring liquor into the Province, and will not be until April 1, but the danger lies in the fact that, once stored within the Province, an illicit trade through "bootleggers" would inevitably result. It is believed the acute situation in Alberta as a result of the court's decision was the means of bringing about the prompt action of the Federal Government in passing the order-in-council which prohibits importation into provinces now under prohibitory laws, after April 1. As a result of this order-in-council, there will then be no liquor traffic within the Province for drinking purposes, but as there are at the present time some 16,000,000 gallons of liquor throughout the Dominion, it has been anticipated an attempt will be made to scatter this through the Dominion and "cache" it illegally prior to April 1, unless

the Federal Government were to purchase the liquor for munition purposes.

That this anticipation was well founded is proven by the fact that large shipments of liquor are now coming into the Province of Alberta from Saskatchewan, one concern with Saskatchewan connections having three times as many orders for liquor from Alberta and Manitoba, especially from Alberta, as it can handle with double its regular staff. A Saskatchewan liquor dealer stated, a few days ago, that warehouses had been secured in both Edmonton and Calgary and supplies of liquor worth between \$75,000 and \$100,000 had been divided among three Alberta cities to be distributed by the bottle and case after April 1. He claimed that after that date, customers in Alberta would be supplied as readily as they are today. The encouraging side of the situation is that if the authorities discover one illegal sale, they can seize upon the entire stock of any warehouse involved; and that after the 16,000,000 gallons are used up, since the manufacture of liquor is prohibited, it will be impossible to obtain it for any distribution, illicit or otherwise.

CLOSING OF ALL BREWERIES ASKED

Petition Representing Nearly 6,000,000 Women of United States Reaches the President

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A petition, representing nearly 6,000,000 women, has been presented to the President, urging that the production of malt liquors in the United States be stopped in the interest of the conservation of foodstuffs. It states that the grain being used in the brewing of beer and ale and other malt beverages in America is enough to make more than 4,000,000 loaves of bread daily. It also states that the women of America ask that this great saving be made by a proclamation of the President.

The petition contains the official signatures of 28 presidents of national organizations, representing 5,917,976 women. Among these signatures are to be found the names of Mrs. Josiah Evans Cowles, president General Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, president general Daughters of the American Revolution; Mrs. H. K. Schoff, president National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teachers Association; Mrs. Robert E. Speer, president of the Young Women's Christian Association of America; Myra Kingman Miller, president National Federation of College Women; and Miss Anna A. Gordon, president National Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Among the signers are many wives of United States senators and representatives, wives of governors and former governors and women members of state legislatures.

With the individual group of petitioners are presidents and chairmen of state organizations, such as Colonial Dames, Daughters of the American Revolution, Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Red Cross societies, Florence Crittenton missions, missionary societies of all denominations, equal suffrage associations, Federation of Women's Clubs, woman's committees Council National Defense; Dames of Loyal Legion, Woman's Liberty Loan Committee, Woman's Relief Corps, National League for Women's Service, Federation Music Clubs, war work councils, Order Eastern Star, Mothers Congress and parent-teacher associations, Juvenile Protective Association, state boards of charities and correction, Sunshine Society, good government leagues, Royal Neighbors, Anti-Suffrage Association, Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic, Graduate Nurses Association, home makers associations, Child Welfare leagues, International Order King's Daughters and Sons, Ladies of the Maccabees, consumers' leagues, humane education societies, Woman's Party, associations of collegiate alumnae, needlework guilds, woman's farm and garden associations, neighbors' leagues, Rebekah assemblies, Pythian Sisters, playground associations, Council Jewish Women, United Daughters of the Confederacy, women's bank associations.

There are the signatures of women state officials in suffrage states—deputy commissioners of public lands, members of labor commissions, state factory inspectors, deputy superintendents of public instruction, chairmen state public safety commissions and assistant attorneys-general.

Among the petitioners are authors, editors, artists, pen women, lawyers; from almost every state in the Union are the signatures of journalists.

FOOD TALK IS ARRANGED

J. W. Hollowell of the Federal Food Administration is expected from Washington to address the monthly conference of the woman's committee of the Council of Defense in the auditorium at the State House on Monday afternoon. Gardner Poole, acting head of the fish division of the Massachusetts Food Administration, and John C. Wheeler of the Boston Fish Pier, will present facts upon this article of food.

CONVENTION BILL AWAITS ENACTMENT

Question of Abolishing Direct Primaries on Four Massachusetts State Officers Still Unsettled in the Legislature

Next week the final tussle over the State Convention Bill, which has been termed an entering wedge to break down the direct primaries in Massachusetts, is scheduled to be held in the Massachusetts Legislature. Many members expect the bill will find its way onto the desk of Governor McCall, for his approval or veto.

Since it strikes at a vital matter of popular government, certain politicians figure that the Governor has nothing to lose, and probably something to gain in the way of political influence next fall, by vetoing the proposition. The people, it is remarked, have not asked for it. But Governor McCall withholds comment.

Both branches have passed the measure and it has been formally engrossed in the office of Secretary of the Commonwealth Langtry. Today it rests in the office of the clerk of the House of Representatives. According to Frank E. Bridgman, acting clerk, it probably will not be placed before the House until Tuesday for enactment, Monday being "town meeting" day for many of the legislators.

Under the provisions of the state constitution it will be necessary to take a call of the roll on the question of enacting the bill. This is due to the fact that it carries a referendum. If a majority vote is cast in favor, in both House and Senate, the question will go on the state ballot next November. Then the people will have an opportunity to go to the polls and express their own opinion as to the workability and practicability of the direct primary system in Massachusetts.

They will, in that event, be able to tell the Legislature whether or not they wish the system continued. Leaders of both political parties contend that the direct primaries have not been wholly successful, but admit that there is much to be said on both sides of the issue. Their chief argument is that the voters do not come out to the polls at a primary election in sufficient numbers to indicate zealotism for the system. In an off year as low as a 28 per cent vote has been cast, while a 50 per cent vote is said to be an unusual showing.

GRAIN CONTENT OF NEAR BEERS LIMITED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Near beers and temperance drinks which fall within the designation of malt liquor will not profit from the President's recent proclamation which limited brewers of beer to 70 per cent of the

amounts of grains and other food materials that were used last year.

The Food Administration ruled on Friday that the proclamation applies the same limitation to so-called temperance beers, as to beers and ales. These prohibition beverages naturally are not affected by the limitation of alcoholic content, but they are affected by the limitation of the amounts of grain and foodstuffs which may be used in their manufacture.

MANITOBA PLANS MINIMUM WAGE

Such a Measure to Regulate Employment of Women Is to Be Asked by Committee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

WINNIPEG, Man.—The Law Amendments Committee of the Manitoba Legislature will ask the House to make a minimum wage law for women, during the present session, which will conclude its labors about March 7.

There are two drafts of bills, one of which provides a minimum flat rate of \$10 per week for all girls over 18 years of age.

The principal clauses of the minimum flat wage bill are as follows: "It shall be unlawful for any employer to pay employees less than the following wages: For employees 18 years of age or over, \$10 per week; for employees 17 years of age or under, \$9 per week; for employees 16 years of age and under, \$8 per week; for employees 15 years of age and under, \$7 per week."

The Secretary of the Bureau of Labor may issue to any employee defective or to female apprentices in such class of occupation as usually requires to be learned by apprentices, a special license authorizing the employment of such licensee for six months at a wage less than the legal minimum wage. The penalty for the breach of the law is to be a fine of no less than \$25 and no more than \$100, or imprisonment for no less than 10 days nor more than three months, or both, at the discretion of the police magistrate.

The other callings for a commission are under consideration for the appointment of a minimum wage commission to investigate and fix, in accordance with conditions in Manitoba, standard minimum wages and hours of employment and standard conditions of labor for female workers employed in shops or factories in cities of Manitoba.

After fully indicating what is to be the meaning of the various terms which appear in the bill, the principal one dealing with the words "shop" and "factory," the bill provides for the appointment by the Lieutenant-Governor in council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Public Works.

The commission is favored by manufacturers, but the Labor Party is urging the flat rate of \$10.

MOTORIZING THE UNITED STATES

Alfred Reeves, General Manager of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce Reports Big Progress Along This Line

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Alfred Reeves, general manager of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, who has just returned from a 4000-mile trip through the mid-west, where he made an extensive study of the use of the automobile and motor truck, both by private and government interests, declared that all western cities show a tremendous growth in the use of motor vehicles and that while the motor industry has made some gigantic strides, real appreciation of it has developed since the war began.

"The farms are being motorized to the exclusion of the horses," said Mr. Reeves, "and in the various cantonments, particularly the one at Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Ia., motors do 80 per cent of the hauling and power work."

"I find automobile dealers are no less patriotic than the manufacturers. They responded willingly to the demand for mechanics from their garages and service stations for government service, thus joining with the manufacturers who have encouraged the enlistment of thousands of men in that work. This, coupled with the war work the manufacturers are doing, will bring a curtailment in the number of passenger cars made this year. With particular reference to war in the air, the automobile industry promises to be even more important than any other except the steel industry."

"Reports indicate that the 27,000 dealers throughout the country are anxious about their supply of cars, now in such demand, particularly in western cities where distances are so great. There is plenty of the two

essentials for motor vehicles—gasoline and rubber—the latter selling much lower than before the war.

"People in the Mid-West are supporting the Liberty loans and all other needs of the Government and military requirements to the fullest extent. Farmers are working for increased production by the use of tractors and other machinery. Farm labor is scarce, and every horse they can replace on the farm means five acres of additional tillable land for the production of human foodstuffs instead of horse feed. There are now 28 different devices used on farms that are operated by gasoline motors."

"In army cantonments there is an increasing use of motor vehicles, and when our forces go abroad they will have more and better equipment than the armies of all the other nations combined. As Secretary Baker announced a few days ago, Liberty motors are now being shipped abroad, and reports from the air training camps show this motor to be one of the best, if not actually the best ever produced, no other made showing 4000-horsepower for a little more than 800 pounds in weight. The average automobile motor gives only one-horsepower for each 10 pounds of weight. "The American nation is fast going on a motor basis for greater efficiency in the present crisis, and the gasoline engine is rapidly taking the place of men and horses in supplying great production, better or more convenient service, and more certain transportation of materials and men."

POULTRY ORDER IS ACCLAIMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—H. B. Crane, poultry specialist, in addressing a food conservation conference at the extension division of the University of Tennessee, declared that "the recent order prohibiting the sale of hens and pullets until after May 1 is the greatest boon to the people that the Government has ever created." Hens in Tennessee alone will produce 30,000,000 eggs from Feb. 1 to May 1, he said. These eggs will have a food value of 3,750,000 pounds of beef, or 6250 head of cattle of 600 pounds average weight.

ALL CANDIDATES TO BE ENROLLED

New York Women Voters to Compile Information Necessary to Intelligent Balloting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—An intelligence department has just been established by the New York State Woman Suffrage Party, which, in the words of its chairman, Mrs. Frederick S. Greene, "will consist of a chain of intelligence officers, women whose responsibility it will be to look up and report on the record of every man who is a candidate for election, from the governor of the State down to the president of the smallest incorporated village. Records, photographs and newspaper clippings will be kept on file at the state headquarters, along with any specially valuable information concerning a candidate's qualifications."

The suffragists aim to maintain an effective organization in every election district and carry out all their plans to the limit. This state intelligence committee will look up the record of the governor-elect and all state officials, including the state committeemen; the congressional district chairmen will attend to the records of congressmen and senators; the Assembly district leaders will follow up the careers and records of their assemblymen and state senators. County intelligence chairmen will be required to report upon their supervisors, county committeemen and other township officials; while the election district captains must obtain the record of village president, treasurer, clerk and board of trustees.

As women of the incorporated villages of the State are to vote at the elections held on the first Tuesday in March, these election district captains are beginning at once to collect answers to the questions which have been tabulated from them by the state intelligence chairman.

"Besides making better voters of the women by arousing their intelligent interest in the men in control of the village, we are laying up a mass of information that will go toward making better candidates," said Mrs. Greene.



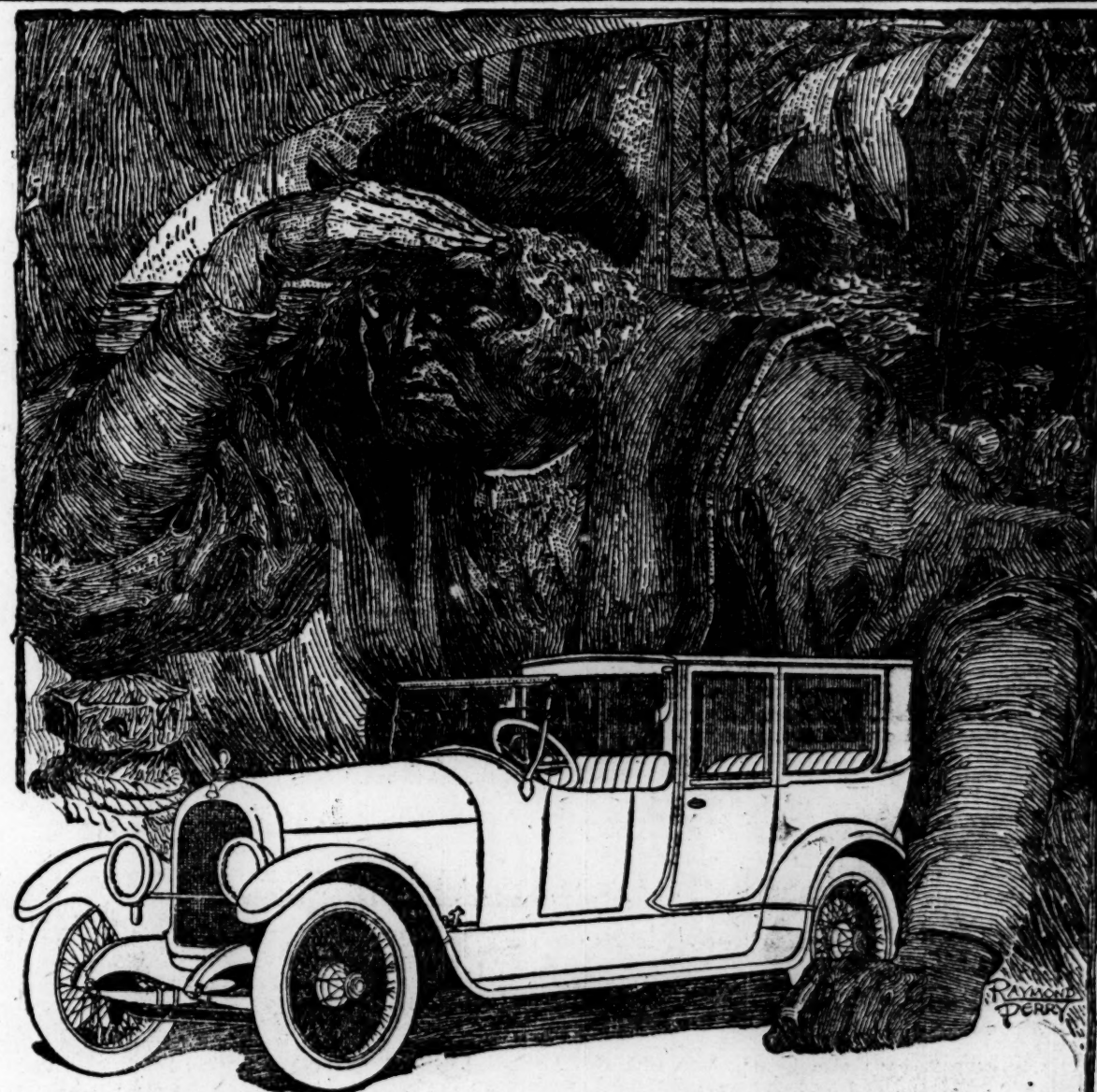
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CLEAN-UP WEEK AT CAMP DEVENS

Orders Are Issued for Various Companies to Get Out With Picks and Shovels to Get the Roads Into Shape

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—Orders have been issued from division headquarters for a general cleaning up of the cantonment, beginning next week, and the first three days will be devoted to general policing. Only the officers and enlisted men who are taking advanced instruction at the various division schools will be allowed to continue their soldiering interrupted. All military training will be abandoned during this period, and Thursday and Friday will be the only full training days remaining, for Saturday is always a half day.

Men will go out from the various companies armed with picks and shovels, and an effort will be made to clean the roads, some of which are in bad condition.

Live grenades were in use here for the first time on Friday, nearly 100 men who for weeks have been practicing with uncharged missiles training the bombs hurling through the air. The grenades are in an entirely new type, but from experiments they seem to prove satisfactory.

Lieut.-Col. Charles A. Romeyn, director of the school of arms and assistant director of the division schools, sent the first grenade, the work of the men being in charge of Lieut. Thierry J. Mallet, a French instructor officer. The men worked from two positions, from the ground level, where they were protected by a wall some seven feet in height, and from a trench several feet below ground level. The latter afforded a protection against the fragments of bursting shells, and behind observation posts men were stationed to watch the results of the students' work.

Almost every throw resulted in the grenades finding their marks, but few bombs exploded prematurely. At the close of the practice camp officials announced that the work had been well performed.

Plans are under way for a complete topographical map of the whole cantonment. Men of the three hundred and first engineer regiment have been selected to make the surveys, and every road, path, brook, and minor detail will be shown. The map will be arranged along French military lines, and soldiers will be obliged to familiarize themselves with the new system. The work is under the direction of Capt. Edgar P. Trott.

A division school for sniper scouts will begin here on Tuesday and several men from the different companies have been enrolled in the course.

Eighty non-coms and privates from the many men who applied for commissions as second lieutenants in the quartermaster corps have passed the requirements, it is stated, and their names have been forwarded to Washington for approval. It is expected the commissions will be received within a week or 10 days.

Harvard Summer Courses

Some 80 courses will be available to students enrolling in the forty-sixth session of the Harvard Summer School, which will open on July 1, continuing to Aug. 10, with military training as an important factor in the curriculum planned. This instruction will be given under the direction of the professor of military science and tactics, officers of the French Mission, and assistants, with three weeks spent in the barracks and an equal time in camp. The subjects for study will include tactics and campaign of the present war, instruction in the use of the bayonet and grenades, combat exercises, armaments, military hygiene, camp sanitation, aeroplane photography, topography, signaling, and intrenchments.

Other war courses have also been arranged, one of these being a course on "Problems of the War," given by President Lowell, Professors Coolidge, Gay, Haskins, Lord, and others. It is planned to hold this course at 7:30 o'clock in the morning so that it may be taken by men engaged in business during the day.

Smileage Campaign Rally

A mass meeting of Harvard students was held on Friday in New Lecture Hall in the interests of the Smileage campaign, and an address was given by Maj. Henry L. Higginson, who told what has been planned in the way of entertainment for the soldiers. Major Higginson compared present-day conditions in the camps with Civil War days, and urged a liberal response from the students.

Naval Service Club

Enlisted men at the Charlestown Navy Yard have presented the new Naval Service Club on Beacon Street with the American flag and Union Jack, which will be floated from the staff of the building. Men stationed at the receiving ship at Commonwealth Pier will later present the club with a silk Union Jack. The club will be formally opened this evening with prominent naval officials in attendance.

Navy Recruiting Station

The navy recruiting station in Boston will endeavor to secure 500 seamen, second class, for the naval reserve during the month of March, the quota desired from the entire first naval district being 3000 men. No training is necessary for applicants. Candidates of draft age must furnish certificates from their selection boards indicating they are not required for the draft. Enrollment will be for the period of the war, and as enrolled, men will be

ordered home to await a call. Their training will be of 12 weeks' duration aboard ship before they are sent to active duty.

Lieut. Arthur R. Waughman of the thirty-seventh engineer regiment has arrived in Boston to commence recruiting for his organization.

Northeastern Headquarters

A new department has been created at northeastern army headquarters, to be known as a branch office of the director of inland transportation for the army in New England. All departments dealing with army and navy transportation have now been consolidated in the northeastern department, with Capt. E. H. Pillsbury in charge, assisted by Lieut. Richard Flynn who has been transferred to Boston from New Haven, Conn. Captain Pillsbury, who has assumed the head of the office, was formerly associated with the office of the ordnance department.

Official information has been received at headquarters regarding the use of service flags, a ruling having been received from Maj. Nathan W. MacChesney, department judge-advocate of the central department, Chicago, Ill. Service flags are now authorized, and are officially recognized by the United States Government. In private houses, a star should be displayed for each person in the family, but no star should be shown for any employees, domestics or helpers. Business houses, stores, and corporations are allowed to show a star for each employee in the service. Hotels are not eligible for stars where the only relation is that of tenants, and service flags should not be displayed, the order continues, for any person serving in a civilian capacity.

LORD RHONDDA AND MILK PRODUCERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—A deputation from the National Farmers Union, introduced by the secretary, Mr. H. W. Palmer, waited on Lord Rhondda recently, for the purpose of laying before him their views as to the summer prices for milk. They asked for winter prices to be continued through April, which they said was in many places the most costly month of the year for milk production, and for a maximum of 1s. 2d. for May and June, 1s. 4d. for July, and 1s. 6d. for August and September. They also asked for a minimum as well as a maximum retail price, for the buyer to pay railway carriage, and for the farmers' liability for his milk to end at the producer's railway station. The deputation said they viewed with some apprehension the London combine which they understood controlled about 70 per cent of the milk supply of the metropolis. A question was asked as to why the maximum price of butter had been fixed out of all proportion to the value of milk.

Lord Rhondda said that, in peace time, he would be extremely sympathetic to the views of the deputation, but they must adapt themselves to war conditions. He was afraid it was impossible to give them all they asked, but he did not desire to send them away empty handed. The summer prices had been considered, and it had been decided to fix them at 1s. 6d. for April, 1s. for May and June, 1s. 2d. for July, and 1s. 3d. for August and September. In the public interest that was all he could give, but he promised that in case of a serious drought in the early months the matter would be subject to reconsideration. The question of a minimum retail price would have considerable weight. He could not agree to the buyer paying carriage, and to the producer's liability ending before the buyer obtained delivery.

With regard to the London combine, the ministry were not committed in any way. They neither encouraged nor discouraged it, but he must point out that it should mean a reduced cost of distribution and consequently a cheaper retail price. The price of butter had been deliberately fixed below parity in order to encourage the output of milk. As summer came on, they wanted to encourage the manufacture of cheese and the price of milk must be fixed accordingly.

Mr. Palmer said although they had not got all they wanted they thanked Lord Rhondda for what he had promised, especially in regard to the April prices.

RURAL EDUCATION MEETING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. WORCESTER, Mass.—"Duties of Citizenship" is the subject chosen for consideration at the sixth annual conference on rural education, to be held at the State Normal School in Worcester on Friday, March 15. Albert B. Hart, professor of government at Harvard University, will be the presiding officer at the morning session, and John H. Finley, president of the university and Commissioner of Education for the State of New York, will preside at the afternoon session.

MUSIC

Boston Symphony Orchestra

Boston waited 22 years to hear the symphony in C major of Paul Abraham Dukas. During these 22 years there was no particular commotion in Boston because this symphony was in the world and now that it has been heard Boston will doubtless pursue its way with no appreciable change in its outlook on life and with no overwhelming desire to hear it again. Dukas wrote his work in three movements, a scheme which conduces to a feeling of gratitude because there are not four. It is peculiar that this symphony dates from the same period as "L'apprenti sorcier," which has often been heard here and always enjoyed. Apparently there was not enough inspiration for the scherzo and the symphony, and it all found vent in the scherzo. Of the three movements of the symphony, the third is the best, for it is the most sprightly and shows the most invention. However, the form here, as in the case of the other two, is of more importance than the content, though the orchestra struggled nobly to get out of the music something that was not there. It takes more than mere piling up of brass to make a climax effective.

Miss Irma Seydel's first appearance at a regular concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra as a violin soloist was an occasion of felicitous interest, for she is one of the "daughters of the orchestra." She elected to play the beautiful Saint-Saëns concerto in B minor, op. 61, No. 3, a most excellent choice for the day. Miss Seydel brings to her work on the concert stage a clean-cut vigor and a healthy strength which augur well for her quick advance. She played the Saint-Saëns concerto at times brilliantly, rejoicing in her power and in her technical proficiency. Her intonation for the most part was correct. Her coloring is as yet a trifle monotonous, and a little more flexibility in the production of her vibrato would be desirable. A deeper appreciation of what art means and of what her own obligation to it is will come with more experience. At yesterday's concert she received all the help that the orchestra, always loyal to its own ranks, was able to give her, and her father, on his stool among the double basses, may well be forgiven for letting his eyes stray from the conductor's baton to his daughter's bow.

The concert ended with the somewhat somber music of Sibelius. There were two works of the Finnish composer, a symphonic fantasia, op. 49, "Pohjola's Daughter," and a symphonic poem, op. 55, "Night Ride and Sunrise." Why one should have been called a fantasia and the other a poem does not appear. Both are written in the same idiom, although the fantasia is longer than the poem. It is to be noticed that those who like Sibelius are rather emphatic about it. Those who do not like him are equally stressful. There is no middle ground. Being thus capable of stirring strong feelings of partisanship, the assumption is all on the side of Sibelius writing music that will live. All composers who have endured have had to fight their way. How recently it is that anyone dared to suggest that Brahms was a greater composer than Beethoven!

"Romeo et Juliette"

Gounod's "Romeo et Juliette"—Presented by the Chicago Opera Association, with Marcel Chabrier directing the music; Boston Opera House, evening of March 1, 1918. The cast: Juliette.....Genevieve Vix
Stephano.....Jeska Swartz
Gertrude.....Louise Bérat
Romeo.....Lucien Muratore
Tybalt.....Octave Dua
Mercutio.....Alfred Maguenat
Gregorio.....Desire Defrere
Capulet.....Gustave Huberdeau
Frere Laurent.....Vittorio Arimondi
Le Duc de Verone.....Vittorio Arimondi

Mr. Muratore, as he sang the rôle of Romeo in Gounod's "Romeo and Juliette" on Friday night with the Chicago Opera Company, was the same artist, generally speaking, that he was when he sang it with the Boston Opera Company just four years ago. For on Friday night, as on the former occasion, he was a French tenor, presenting his music according to the regulations which govern voice and action on the opera stage of Paris. And yet, on this occasion, quite otherwise than on the earlier one, he was a French tenor with certain merely technical characteristics subordinated. Formerly, he interpreted the part as one who had come across the water, bringing with him a direct expression of himself. Now, he interprets the part as one who has lived among the people to whom he sings, and as one who has discerned their qualities of heart and their ways of thinking.

While remaining true, then, to the best of his traditions, the artist sings to express the feelings of the people before whom he appears. At this performance he won some of the most enthusiastic applause that any per-

former has won in the course of the visit of Mr. Campanini's organization at the Boston Opera House. His associates, too, enjoyed much applause. Miss Vix was a delightful Juliette to see and a compelling one to hear. Messrs. Maguenat, Dua, Dufranne and Huberdeau and Mme. Schwartz all did their work in a way to deserve high praise.

Boston Music Notes

Eugene Ysaye, the violinist, will make his last appearance of the season in Symphony Hall tomorrow afternoon at half past three o'clock. Associated with him on the program will be Miss Marcia van Dresser, soprano. The pianists will be Beryl Rubinstein for Mr. Ysaye and Kurt Schindler for Miss van Dresser. The program is as follows:

Sonata, op. 20, No. 3, in G major, for violin and piano, Beethoven; Messrs. Ysaye and Rubinstein. Concerto in D minor, No. 2, op. 22, Wieniawski; Mr. Ysaye. "Gla la notte," Haydn; "Fino per mio diletto," Old Italian; "Bethlehem Shepherd's Cradle Song," Old German; "Nature's Adoration," C. P. E. Bach; "Sis-van's ruseet in D major," Peveretti; Ysaye; Mr. Ysaye. "La vie antérieure" and "Extase," Duparc; "Mandoline," Fauré; "The Day is Done," Spross; "The Bird," Fluke; Miss van Dresser. Havannaise, Saint-Saëns; finale of the concerto in E major, Vieuxtemps; Mr. Ysaye.

The program of the symphony concerts of March 8 and 9 comprises the "Sakuntala" overture of Goldmark, the D minor concerto for violoncello and orchestra by Lalo, and the second symphony in D major of Beethoven.

Mme. Amelita Galli-Curci, the soprano, appears on Sunday afternoon, March 10, in Symphony Hall.

Mme. Ethel Leginska, the pianist, will give a concert in Jordan Hall on Wednesday afternoon, March 13, the proceeds to be devoted to war relief work. The program is as follows:

Sonata in D major, No. 10, Paradies; pastorale and capriccio, Scarlatti; sonata in B minor, Liszt; "Angelus," Godowsky; "Isalmey," Balakireff; polonaise, op. 40, No. 1, and berceuse, Chopin; "Mazepa," Liszt.

The first Boston appearance of Mayo Wadler, a violinist trained by Prof. Willy Hess, will be in Jordan Hall on Friday evening, March 15. Carl Lamson will assist as pianist. The program is as follows:

"Chaconne (with organ accompaniment)," Vitali; "Faust" fantasy, Wieniawski; serenata napoletana, Scambati; reverie, R. Strauss; walse macabre, Godowsky; cradle song, Juon; Swedish dance, Juon; "Isalmey," Balakireff; polonaise, op. 40, No. 1, and berceuse, Chopin; "Mazepa," Liszt.

The Berkshire String Quartet, appearing for the first time in Boston, will give a concert in Jordan Hall on Wednesday evening, March 20. This organization was formed in Chicago and has appeared in several of the larger cities of the country. It will present the following program:

Brahms' quartet in C minor, op. 51, No. 1; Haydn's quartet in D major, op. 50, No. 5; d'Indy's quartet in E minor, op. 45.

At the concert in Symphony Hall on Sunday afternoon, March 24, Miss Guilomar Novais, the pianist, and Jacques Thibaud, the violinist, will appear.

The Boston Symphony Orchestra and the Townsend chorus will present Bach's "St. Matthew" Passion Tuesday, March 26, in Symphony Hall. The work is to be given in its entirety.

with the original Bach orchestration, as far as it is possible. The group of accompanying instruments will comprise 32 violins, 12 violas, 12 violoncellos, eight basses, four flutes, four oboes, organ and piano, the brass instruments of modern versions of the score being discarded. In addition to the regular chorus of 400 men's and women's voices, a boys' choir of 80 voices will be used. The presentation will be given in two parts, the first part in the afternoon and the second in the evening.

Arthur Shepherd, conductor of the Cecilia Society, is enlarging the male section of his chorus for the performance of "The Children's Crusade," which is to take place at Symphony Hall on April 18. A large male chorus is necessary for the best performance of this work, and Mr. Shepherd is inviting new members to the tenor section.

Emilio de Gogorza, baritone, announces a second recital for Saturday afternoon, April 20, in Jordan Hall.

For the third of the organ recitals which W. Lynwood Farnam is giving on Tuesday afternoons during Lent at Emmanuel Church, Newbury Street, near Arlington, the program will include the chaconne, fugue trilogy and chorale, op. 73, by Sigfrid Karg-Elert; a nocturne in D flat by Edward C. Baird; a scherzo in E major by Eugene Gigout; and two numbers from the suite, "Les Heures Bourguignonnes," "Sunrise" and "Vintage," by Georges Jacob. These recitals begin at 4 o'clock promptly.

William E. Zeuch gives his twenty-first recital at South Congregational Society (Dr. Hale's church), Exeter and Newbury streets, on Sunday noon at 12:15. The admission is free, and the following program will be presented:

First movement, sixth symphonie, Widor; chorale prelude, "Lo, a Rose Up-springing," Brahms; reverie, Dickinson; scherzo, Debussy; "In the Morning," "Ase's Death," "Anitra's Dance," "Peer Gyn" suite No. 1, Grieg; "Marche pittoresque," Kroege.

WELLESLEY COLLEGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. WELLESLEY, Mass.—On Sunday, the Rev. George L. Parker of Winter Hill, Mass., will speak at the morning service in the Houghton Memorial Chapel, on Monday at 8 p. m., Dr. Katherine B. Davis of New York will speak under the auspices of the vocational guidance committee. There will be a recital Tuesday evening in Billings Hall by Miss F. Marian Ralston, director of music in Rockford College, Rockford, Ill. On March 6, at 7:15 p. m., in Billings Hall, Francis B. Sayre will give a talk on "War Experiences in France." The seventh organ recital in the series of nine will be offered Thursday evening, March 7, at 8 p. m., in the Houghton Memorial Hall Chapel by Sumner Salter of Williams College, Williamstown, Mass.

SALVATION ARMY CAMPAIGN

While the general response to the appeal for funds for the war work of the Salvation Army has been satisfactory in many cities and towns of New England, leaders in the drive are trying to bring Boston to its quota of \$50,000 by next Monday. Only half of this amount has been raised, and the campaign among the business districts is to be carried on until Monday, in the hope of bringing Boston to its allotment.

BOSTON CONCERT CALENDAR

March 2, Evening, Symphony Hall—Boston Quartet, Symphony Orchestra, Miss Irma Seydel, soloist.
March 3, Afternoon, Symphony Hall—Eugene Ysaye, violinist; and Miss Marcia van Dresser, soprano.
March 3, Evening, Steinert Hall—Miss Marjorie Moody, song recital.
March 4, Evening, Jordan Hall—Miss Alice McDowell, pianist.
March 5, Afternoon, Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra.
March 9, Afternoon, Jordan Hall—Mischa Levitzki, pianist, and Maurice Dambrosi, cellist.
March 9, Evening, Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra.
March 10, Afternoon, Symphony Hall—Mme. Galli-Curci, soprano.
March 12, Evening, Jordan Hall—Elias Brecklin, violinist.
March 13, Afternoon, Jordan Hall—Mme. Ethel Leginska, pianist.
March 14, Evening, Jordan Hall—Florence Quarez, violinist.
March 15, Evening, Jordan Hall—Mayo Wadler, violinist.
March 17, Afternoon, Symphony Hall—Jacsa Heffets, violinist.
March 20, Evening, Jordan Hall—Berkshire String Quartet.
March 22, Afternoon, Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra.
March 23, Afternoon, Jordan Hall—Mrs. Clara Clemens-Gabrilowitch, contralto.
March 23, Evening, Symphony Hall—Miss Guilomar Novais, pianist; and Jacques Thibaud, violinist.
March 26, Afternoon and Evening, Symphony Hall—Bach's "St. Matthew" Passion, Townsend chorus and Boston Symphony Orchestra.
March 29, Afternoon, Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra.
March 30, Evening, Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra.
March 31, Evening, Symphony Hall—Gounod's "Redemption," Handel and Haydn Society.

NEXT WEEK'S ADDRESSES

Sunday
Prof. Thomas N. Carver, "Food and Victory—Why and How Food Will Win the War," Brookline Civic Forum, St. Mark's Church, 8 p. m.
Mrs. Minna E. T. Peck, "Ireland—The Land of the Shamrock," Boston Public Library, 3:30 p. m.
Frank C. Brown, "The Community

Theater," Peabody Playhouse, 357 Charles Street, 3 p. m.
Isaac Goldberg, "The Art of Pinski—The Dramatist," Peabody Playhouse, 3 p. m.
Guy Gold, "American Labor and the War," Town Hall, Concord, Mass., 3:30 p. m.
William E. Hocking, Edward McGrady, John R. Murphy and Harold Marshall, "Symposium—Non-Democracy," Harvard Congregational Church, Dorchester, 7:30 p. m.
Monday:
Prof. Edwin B. Wilson, "Gilders and Airplanes; Langley and Wright," Lowell Institute, Huntington Hall, 8 p. m.

Tuesday
Prof. Frederick J. Turner, "The South," Lowell Institute, Huntington Hall, 8 p. m.
Lynn Haines, "Your Congress in War Time," Pilgrim Hall, 2 p. m.

Thursday
William Roscoe Thayer, "Italy's Last Half-Century," Twentieth Century Club, 8 p. m.
John S. Codman, "War Finance," Massachusetts Branch of the Woman's Peace Party, 10:30 a. m.
Prof. Edwin B. Wilson, "Early Theories of Sustenance," Lowell Institute, Huntington Hall, 8 p. m.

Friday
Prof. Frederick J. Turner, "The Middle West," Lowell Institute, Huntington Hall, 8 p. m.
Saturday
Moonlight Storey, "The Right Ethical Attitude of the American People Toward the German People," Twentieth Century Club, 1 p. m.

BOSTON STAGE NOTES
March 11 "Inside the Lines" is to be succeeded at the Copley by "The Philanderer," comedy by George Bernard Shaw. Also on that date "Odds and Ends of 1917," a revue, comes to the Majestic, succeeding "The Brat." "The Country Cousin," with Alexandra Carlisle, is to be the next play at the Hollis; "The Land of Joy," a Spanish revue, is coming to the Colonial; and Leo Dietrichstein in "The King" is coming to the Tremont on April 1.

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RADICAL LABOR UNITS DEFIANT

Cleavage Between American Federation and Opposing Elements Sharply Drawn by Action of the United Hebrew Trades

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—By the recent action of the United Hebrew Trades in refusing to agree to the ultimatum of the American Federation of Labor, that it must admit federation unions and abide by federation regulations, the line of cleavage between the federation and the radical elements of labor in America has been sharply drawn.

The radical elements are said to hold anti-war views, and to be aroused against Samuel Gompers, president of the federation, because he has held American labor in line behind Washington in the prosecution of the war. This opposition is led, to a great extent, by the Amalgamated Garment Workers, which organization was ousted from the federation three years ago.

Both the Amalgamated and the United Garment Workers, a federation union, have applied for membership in the United Hebrew Trades. If the trades obeyed the order of the federation and admitted federation unions, it is said, they would have to take in the United Garment Workers, leaving the radical amalgamated outside, with its influence reduced.

The refusal of the United Hebrew Trades to obey the federation is said by many to be the result of anti-American influence in that organization. Expressing only his personal opinion, Chester M. Wright of the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy, said "to this bureau that although anti-Americanism and general opposition to the war had played a great part in inspiring the action of the United Hebrew Trades, it was neither fair nor accurate to say that this had been the sole factor in the dispute."

"A long-standing opposition to the policies and tactics of the federation," said Mr. Wright, "has formed a large part of the ground for opposition. To thoroughly understand this, one must be familiar with the whole history of the case. Briefly, this opposition has claimed that the federation was not 'radical' enough. Of course, there is room for a great difference of opinion as to what is radical and what is not."

"To one who believes firmly in the policies of the federation as I do, this so-called radicalism of the rebelling Jewish unions has not been radicalism at all, but has been the most damaging kind of reaction, because it has been destructive."

"A great part of the membership of these rebelling unions has been composed of Socialists, and there has been for years a fight within the federation and against its policies and its leadership led by Socialists within the federation. Six or eight years ago this Socialist opposition within the federation found something of a national expression. At least there were American Socialists from various sections of the country who took part in it. During the last four years this opposition has disappeared more or less, except on the East Side of New York among the Jewish unions."

"However, among the Jewish unions opposition to the federation has grown, entering during this period largely around the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, an organization formed by seceders from the United Garment Workers of America, an A. F. of L. organization. New York Socialists have always made the claim that the Amalgamated was a 'Socialist union' and have given it their hearty support. In turn the Amalgamated has supported the Socialists and contributed to Socialist campaign funds. The Amalgamated has had also either the open or covert support of a large number of East Side Jewish unions."

"Every organization must have rules to prevent disintegration. Secession cannot be permitted by any organization that wishes to live. Support of secession is next to secession itself. The American Federation of Labor can no more countenance secession than can the United States."

BRITISH FISCAL POLICY AFTER WAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

DEWSBURY, England—The question of the fiscal policy of the country after the war was dealt with by Mr. Walter Runciman, M. P., at a meeting at Dewsbury.

There were, he said, many interpretations of the term "victory," but for his own part he would be satisfied if the aims for which they had entered the war were attained beyond doubt, and were so firmly secured that there was no likelihood of any relapse. Referring to the state of England after the war, Mr. Runciman said that the conclusion of peace would find industry in a state of complete disorganization. The change back to peace time trade in the heavy woolen district would be mere child's play compared with the great changes and revolutions which would occur in the metal, engineering and allied trades. The change from war time to peace time would be far greater than that from peace employment to war employment, and it would come more suddenly.

With regard to finance it must be remembered that they had floated, during the war, something like £2,000,000,000 of loan, and one of the difficult problems which financial and commercial men would be called upon to solve would be the scarcity of loose cash which would ensue after the war. Whether they resorted to state control or not, their only chance of recovery would be to place finance

upon a sound basis. When people said that one of the things the war had changed was their attitude toward free trade he wondered by what process of thought they had come to hold such views. As far as he could make out, the feelings which swayed those who thought they should revise their views about the fiscal policy of the country were largely those of personal disgust and resentment with the Germans—first of all with their international outrages, and secondly with their military outrages. He shared that repugnance most emphatically, but it was quite a different thing to say that because of such repugnance they must alter their fiscal policy. Their fiscal policy was framed not on the liking or hatred of foreign peoples. They had been very matter-of-factly about their policy in the past. They were free traders because it paid the country best. The incidental advantage of free trade was of great international value, and he believed that without their free trade policy it would have been impossible for them to hold the British Empire together as they had done.

The real root reason for the maintenance of free trade was, Mr. Runciman continued, that they had to maintain 47,000,000 people in the United Kingdom. Other countries adopted other policies, but that was their affair. They were wise enough to stick to free trade. They knew their own business best, and he hoped that they would have the good sense, when they came to consider their commercial policy, to test it from the point of view of the interest of the great masses of the people, and not be led astray either by feelings of revenge or repugnance, both of which were shockingly bad guides in business. He was strongly of opinion that unless they could provide the people of the country with everything they required on the cheapest possible basis, it would be absolutely impossible for them to exist in comfort. There was only one cure for food queues, and that was abundance, and they could not have abundance of food in the country with fiscal barriers. The one thing that had caused more trouble than anything else was the high price of food, and they could not have food prices low unless they made theirs the freest and most open country in the world. Free importation of food was the very basis on which the prosperity and comfort of the people of their islands was built. And what was true of food was equally true of clothing, leather, household materials and equipment. There could be no import duties on these. He had been asked if he would accept German sugar in the country. His answer was very simple. If the sugar were pure, and the price low enough, he would take it from anywhere. And those who had been without sugar would indorse that policy. He would rather have it from any other market, but they could not persuade the householder who had been without sugar, butter, or margarine to refuse those things because they came from Germany.

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PROTEST AGAINST TITLES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—The farmers of York County have placed themselves on record as being strongly opposed to feudal titles in Canada, and in a resolution, copies of which are being sent to the premiers of Canada and Great Britain, refer to the present world war as "the latest and most desperate struggle of the people against feudalism." They further say that these titles are a menace to our democracy, threatening it with the social cleavages of the Old World, as well as with the intolerable evils historically allied with aristocratic injustice, influence and privilege, and declare that it is the duty of the Government at Ottawa to prohibit all further traffic in such titles, to cancel such as have not been gratuitously bestowed for conspicuous, public or philanthropic services; and by statute to decree the extinction of any remaining hereditary titles with the death of the present owner; and that it would notably aid in "making the world safe for democracy" to decree that all future governors-general of this Dominion shall be selected from the ranks of untitled statesmen.

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"FREE ZONES" FOR SEAPORTS FAVORED

United States Tariff Commission Proposes to Urge Measure in Congress if Sentiment Is Found to Be in Favor of Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

A bill has been drafted by the United States Tariff Commission, providing for establishment of "free ports" or "free zones" in important seaports of this country, to be submitted to Congress if a sentiment is found to be in favor of such ports or zones. Charles D. M. Greer, special expert of the Commission, appointed to visit ports on the Atlantic and Pacific seaboard, has investigated the sentiment of shippers toward the free port plan. He has just finished his investigation at Boston, after having nearly completed his itinerary, following which he is to make extensive reports to the commission.

The free port or zone idea originated in European countries where tariff regulations are imposed. There are free ports at Copenhagen and Hamburg, and previous to the war, merchants of these two ports traded without delay and expense of customs regulations. The free port is a zone in some seaport marked off as such, and where any vessel may bring cargo or take cargo away without any customs restrictions. Goods brought there for reexport can thus be repacked if desired, all without going through customs formalities, and re-shipped without expense of bonding the goods, as is now necessary in the United States under existing customs rules. Goods may be placed in storage and no duty paid until taken out of the free zone and into the United States, thus saving the importers from heavy customs duties on large shipments, that they do not use for some time, until such time as they withdraw the goods from the warehouse. Literally the free zone is an island. Goods brought there are admitted free until moved out of the zone.

While in Boston, Mr. Greer held a conference with Mayor Andrew J. Peters, John S. Lawrence, John H. Connor, F. A. Goodhue, of the Foreign Trade Committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, Prof. Paul T. Cherington of the port development committee of the Chamber, Joseph Wing of the New England Transportation Conference, and other interested parties. He said he found a large amount of sentiment in favor of the free port. Mayor Peters approves the plan, and offers his support of any legislation to that effect. The commission's bill provides that these ports or zones "may be established," and that the expense of them shall be borne locally. The Foreign Trade Committee of the Chamber plans to present a report in favor of the proposal to the directors of the Chamber.

GOVERNMENT URGED TO ENLIST NEW MEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

LONDON, England—A women's manifesto urging the Government to enlist new men to release those who have already been wounded in the fighting, has been signed by 24 wives of Lord lieutenants of England, Scotland and Wales, and His Majesty's lieutenants in Ireland; five lady mayors, and 122 mayors and wives of prominent men. The hon. secretary is Lady Ascham, 12 Hans Crescent, London, S. W.

The manifesto is as follows: "We desire to express our entire concurrence with the speech made by the Prime Minister on Jan. 18—the urgency of his call for more men rang through the Empire. 'One sentence of it will echo forever in our ears unless we do our utmost. If you are not going to do the fighting with all your might, it is real

murder of gallant fellows who have stood there for three years.' Murder of men who volunteered in 1914—murder of men who have been wounded two, three, four, and even five times, who are in the trenches today, all unit as some of them are, because there is no one willing to take their places, while millions of men of military age, strong and well, have never yet been to the front at all. . . . The War Office cannot let them out because they have appealed for substitutes for these wounded men again and again and have not got them. In many cases the wounded could fill, in their own industries, the places of the well and fit men who would relieve them."

"We ask the Government that this monstrous injustice should cease to be. We appeal to them to raise enough fresh men to insure that no man who has been wounded twice should return to the firing line. If women are needed, we urge them to conscript women too. We believe that the women of the Empire would undergo any hardship and any danger to relieve the men who have fought so well for us. We ask those who agree to communicate with us, and to assist in assuring the Government, when they raise their new forces, that the women of the Empire are behind them."

BOTH SIDES FIRM IN SHIPYARD DISPUTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

VICTORIA, B. C.—The appointment of an adjustment board by the Department of Labor at Ottawa to settle the dispute between the shipyard owners of British Columbia and their 9000 employees is regarded by neither party as a step toward a final solution of the crisis. The labor leaders will not accept the decision unless it is favorable to their claim to a 10 per cent increase in wages, and the Imperial Munitions Board and the owners of the independent shipyards in the Province state that in no circumstances will they grant the wage increase. The latter have drawn up an agreement, which has been signed by all the interested parties, pledging unanimous action against yielding to the employees' demands. They claim that to yield would ruin the industry in British Columbia, and that while those yards exclusively engaged on government work might carry on, the yards which have other contracts in hand would be forced to the wall, as they are working on a narrow margin of profit at present and this would be more than wiped out if the new wage demand were granted.

On the other hand the shipyard workers remain unalterably fixed in their purpose to strike in the event of their demands not being granted, and while they have agreed as a temporary measure to the appointment of the adjustment board, they retain the right to strike, no matter what developments ensue.

The Federal Board, which is constituted of Judge Murphy, the Supreme Court, representing the Dominion Government; J. G. Kelly, president of the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council, representing the men, and J. H. Tonkin for the Imperial Munitions Board, is not a body constituted with compulsory powers. There is no obligation on the part of either of the parties to the dispute to accept its findings. On this account, the moment its decision is reached the deadlock will be resumed unless, in the mean time, the Government takes more drastic action. Representations are now being made by shipbuilders in the Province, urging the Government to take over the control of all wages paid for government work in shipyards for the duration of the war, as has been done in the United States. It is further being urged that the governments at Ottawa and Washington should reach a joint agreement on schedules of shipyard wages so as to obviate labor difficulties in one country arising through awards made in the other.

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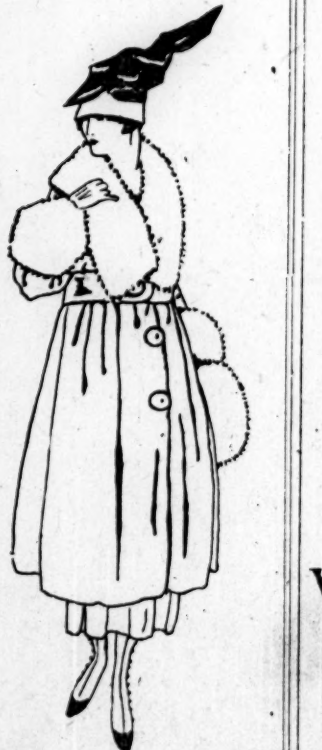
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ALIEN PROPERTY CONTROL DEFINED

United States Custodian Outlines Scope of Duties and Powers Under the Executive Order as Issued by the President

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Regarding the rights of the alien property custodian under the provisions of the Trading with the Enemy Act to take over the property in the United States of any enemy, A. Mitchell Palmer, alien property custodian, issues the following statement:

The executive order made by the President, prescribing rules and regulations respecting the exercise of the powers of the alien property custodian, was made in pursuance of the Trading with the Enemy Act, approved Oct. 6, 1917. The purpose of the new rules and regulations is to provide for necessary details of operation of the office.

Under these regulations the alien property custodian will be able to demand, receive and administer as a trust estate any interests which any enemy has in property in the United States, both tangible and intangible. Where the property is incapable of physical delivery or immediate conversion into money, the alien property custodian will be able to step into the shoes of the enemy and exercise all the rights and powers with respect thereto which the enemy could exercise if no state of war existed.

The alien property custodian will be able also to make terms for the collection of enemy moneys and the delivery of enemy property, granting time, indulgence, or accepting security for the same.

The new executive order also greatly facilitates the administration of the property in the alien property custodian's hands. Means are provided for the payment of expense of administration out of the income of the enemy property, and the alien property custodian will have the power to exercise any right, power or authority over corporate stock or beneficial interests of the enemy in American corporations which the enemy himself might exercise if no state of war existed.

For instance, notices issued by the corporation will be served upon the alien property custodian, who will be given the voting power of the stock and the right to receive subscriptions, rights, dividends and other payments on account thereof, the custodian is given the specific power to nominate managers of corporations and to sell commodities or other tangible prop-

erty which may be perishable or which, in the preservation thereof, may involve expense. He may also dispose of any going business whenever such sale shall be deemed necessary to protect the business or prevent waste. These sales may be made publicly or privately. Under the new rules depositaries will account for moneys received by them at stated periods not less frequently than quarterly, and all moneys will be paid by depositaries direct to the alien property custodian, who will deposit the same in the Treasury of the United States.

The rules and regulations do not, of course, give any powers to the alien property custodian which were not already vested in him by law and by executive order under the authority of the Trading with the Enemy Act, but they more clearly define his powers in respect to detailed operation of his office and greatly facilitate the transaction of business between the public and the office of the alien property custodian.

DOMINION ALLIANCE AND PROHIBITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—Among the resolutions passed at the convention of the Dominion Alliance, which has just been held in this city, the most important were those asking the Dominion Government to fix an early date for the prohibition of the manufacture of intoxicating liquor in the Dominion; to prevent the use of the mails for liquor advertising; to prohibit inter-provincial trade in liquor, and asking the Education Department to make the teaching of the effect of alcohol on the body part of the regular school curriculum and a subject for examination.

ANTI-HOARDING LAW VIOLATION CHARGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—For the purpose of preventing further food hoarding in California, Ralph P. Merritt, State Food Administrator, has seized 4722 pounds of sugar and 1900 pounds of flour that was found in the possession of firms and individuals in excess of the legal amount.

The names of 29 individuals and firms having excessive amounts were made public, and the Food Administration has announced that more than 60 other alleged violators of the Anti-Hoarding Law are being investigated. It is announced that prosecution of dealers is expected to follow.

The question of taking over complete control of the fish industry of the State is now being considered by the Food Administrator.

BOSTON LIGHTING CHARGES REDUCED

Massachusetts Board of Gas and Electric Light Commissioners Orders \$42,718 Cut in Contract With Edison Company

Through the decision made public by the State Board of Gas and Electric Light Commissioners the city of Boston today begins to pay a price for light to the Edison Illuminating Company which, it is estimated, will be \$42,718.69 less than it would have paid had it not appealed to the board for arbitration. If the number of lights remained as it is now, the saving to the city of Boston would be \$427,186.90, but the lights are constantly being increased with the growth of the city.

Former Corporation Counsel John A. Sullivan said: "While the exact figures cannot be given, it is fair to assume that the total saving to the city in the 10-year period will not be less than \$600,000. The 10-year contract which has thus been changed through arbitration goes greatly to the advantage of the city of Boston, was made in December of 1914 and hence the actual saving dates back for more than three years."

The commissioners acted as arbitrators, agreed upon as one of the terms in the contract, to determine whether the prices named in the contract are as a whole fair, and were authorized to reduce prices, if they found the fair price for the service to be less than the total amount to be paid at schedule rates.

The savings are made by reductions in the prices of the following types of lamps:

Forty candle-power series incandescent from \$18.33 to \$15.92.
Sixty candle-power series incandescent from \$21.13 to \$17.69.
Eighty candle-power series incandescent from \$26.38 to \$22.94.
One hundred candle-power series incandescent, from \$33.43 to \$29.98.
Magnetite arc lamps from \$87.53 to \$79.60.

The commission, sitting as arbitrators, consists of Alonzo R. Weed, chairman, Gen. Morris Schaff and Solomon Lewenberg, who signed the report. John A. Sullivan appeared as counsel for the city of Boston and F. M. Ives for the Edison Company. Mr. Sullivan was assisted by Karl Adams, H. C. Clifford and S. H. Mildram and Mr. Ives by L. E. Elden and A. S. Knight.

The board has made its decision after four months study following hearings that produced 10,000 printed pages of testimony, 500 pages of briefs, 500 pages of argument, and between 300 and 400 exhibits.

Mandel Brothers Chicago

Hats with springtime radiance



Hats from France—from America's eastern seaboard—from our own workrooms—all remarkable for novelty and brightness.

Introducing novel, smart hats

Showing, for the first time, authentic styles that will satisfy discerning devotees of Fashion; hats of "shiny" straws; hats with transparent brims or crowns; hats garnished with wheat, quills, burnt goose and ostrich feathers. Prices, \$18 to \$48.

Replicas of high cost models, \$15

Copies and adaptations of originals—carried out in the most excellent manner. Brimmed hats, pokes, turbans, mushrooms.

Misses' and children's hats—Tailored milans, plain and two-toned; several models at 5.95.

Fifth floor.

March sale of boxed hosiery—savings, 20% to 33 1/2%

Extensive hosiery contracts, placed months ago, enable us to quote economies entirely unjustified by present market conditions.

Women's thread silk hose, 3 pairs, 2.25

—pure dye; wide welt; double heels, toes and soles; white or black. Women's full fashioned cotton hose, extra grade; black, white; 6 pairs, 2.10.

Extra quality thread silk hose, 3 pairs, 4.50

—wide welt; reinforced; black or white; patent "stop-run" tops. Women's fine silk fiber hose; wide welt, black or white; 6 pairs, 3.50.

Men's silk plated hose—3 pairs for 1.50

Men's silk plated hose; new hemmed top; good quality; 3 pairs, 1.50.

Men's silk hose; double lisle soles, heels and toes; 3 pairs, 3.00.

Men's fiber silk hose, exceptional value, 6 pairs for 1.85.

First floor.

Children's silk lisle hose, 6 pairs, 1.85

Black hosiery; sizes 6 to 8 1/2; 6 pairs, 1.85; 9 to 10, 6 pairs, 2.25.

Better grade full fashioned hose; box of 6 pairs for 2.25 and 2.50.

Medium weight cotton hose for boys and girls, 6 pairs, 2.25.

First floor.

White glaze gloves for women, 1.55

They have Paris point embroidered backs in neat effects, and are March sale specials of an unusual order.

First floor.

Imported kid gloves, special at 1.75

—women's gloves, of selected white skins, and with wide embroidered backs.

First floor.

WHEAT CHEAPEST
FEED, FARMER SAYSHigher Price Level Is Urged to
Stimulate Production and In-
sure Adequate Flour SupplySpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Shortage of flour in the United States is due entirely to the fixing of prices so low that it is cheaper for the farmer to feed his wheat to his stock than sell the wheat and buy corn and oats, according to a statement issued here by John A. Simpson, in New Orleans to open headquarters of the Farmers Union Association, following a conference in Washington with wheat farmers, President Wilson, Food Administrator Hoover and the congressional agricultural committees. Mr. Simpson's statement on the Washington conference follows in part:

"For two weeks I was with the wheat farmers in Washington, and they came from every wheat-producing state in the country. We had a hearing with the President, Mr. Hoover, David F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture, and with the agricultural committees of both House and Senate. We left a permanent record of the conditions and the necessary remedies, so that no government official can plead ignorance, when, a year from now, people go hungry for bread. The price placed on the 1917 crop of wheat of \$2.20 Chicago basis, nets the farmer an average of about \$1.85 a bushel. This is less than the wheat farmer has to pay for corn, oats or barley to feed his hogs, horses and cattle. In any period of years, a pound of wheat has always been worth twice as much as a pound of corn, oats or barley. Today, on account of the price-fixing on wheat, and not for natural reasons, a pound of wheat is worth less than a pound of corn, oats or barley. Oats, corn and barley reflect the cost of production through the price-making system. Wheat is not allowed to reflect the cost of production, and has become the cheapest of all cereals."

THE PROSPECTS OF
BRITISH EAST AFRICA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—In a letter to The Times, Lord Hindlip draws attention to the prospects of British East Africa, in which for years he has been an enthusiastic and firm believer, and expresses the hope that the vacant post of Governor will soon be filled. "The country," Lord Hindlip writes, "is capable of immediate increase in production of foodstuffs at a very cheap rate. Amongst these may be cited maize, beans, potatoes, bacon and, among those taking longer to produce, wool and coffee, in addition to some cereals, oilseeds and sisal. There exists a very large native population, a fertile soil, an adequate water supply, and no winter. . . . Apparently, the letter proceeds, "little or nothing has been done by the local administration to speed up production, and . . . the post of Governor is vacant. May I express a fervent hope that Mr. Long will appoint the best man available to this position? May I suggest that he does not confine his choice to the ranks of the Colonial Civil Service? Without wishing to say anything distasteful to that body of men, the opportunity is a great one and not to be missed. The issues at stake are too great for any official pedantry or red tape. A man is required possessing not only knowledge of official procedure and administration, but one of ideas and vivid imagination, who will be untrammelled by habits formed by years spent in a narrow rut. There is a danger that an ordinary routine appointment is now made this fair and fertile land may continue to wallow in the slough of despond through which it has struggled during years of inept treatment and from which it is slowly emerging. The problems and possibilities are enormous, and call for sympathetic, imaginative and progressive treatment. There are latent enterprises which in time will rank among those of the world's progress. A mistake now will be costly and disastrous. Given a first-class Governor, the future of East Africa may easily, within a comparatively short time, exceed the wildest and maddest expectations and hopes which were formed many years ago."

SCOTSMEN EXPRESS
FAITH IN RUSSIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW, Scotland.—The second annual meeting of the Russia Society of Scotland was held in Glasgow, recently. It was decided that the society should amalgamate with the Edinburgh society under the name of the Russo-Scottish Society.

The chair was taken by Professor Latta, chairman of the general council, who proposed the adoption of the report. Referring to the joint scheme for the teaching of Russian at the university and the Commercial College, Professor Latta said that a further £50,000 was needed, although prominent business men had promised to provide more scholarships for students desiring to take up a commercial career and go to Russia. He spoke of the good work done by Mr. Hugh G. Brennan, the lecturer in Russian at the university.

Turning then to the consideration of the Russian situation, the lecturer said he was sure they must all look forward with the greatest confidence to the Russia of the future, as a great power which would be able to promote both the spiritual and moral good of the whole world. A society such as theirs had encountered considerable difficulty, because it was felt that the

action of those now taking the lead in Russian affairs had done a great deal of harm. No doubt, from the military point of view, recent Russian events had helped to prolong the war. At the same time what struck him as most encouraging was that whatever they might think of the Bolsheviks, who certainly held opinions that most of them did not share, it could not be denied that their methods of conferring with the Germans had achieved very considerable results. Amongst these were the striking and clear declaration of war aims which had been drawn from the Prime Minister and President Wilson, which might not otherwise have had, and which had produced a state of things in Austria which must be causing their enemies the very greatest embarrassment.

Professor Latta went on to say that he hoped that the time was not far distant when they would have something like regular settled government in Russia. Till it came, it was their business to maintain faith in Russia and in her people, and to say nothing that would seem to lead the Russians to think that they were turning away from them in their miseries and distress.

Mr. William George Black, LL. D., said that as citizens of Glasgow they must be proud that they were among the very foremost in Great Britain to make a definite and real study of Russia, and to endeavor to understand Russia and the Russian people better than they had done in the past. By so doing they were really carrying out one of the aims of the war, making themselves more thoroughly sympathetic toward their allies. Mr. Hugh G. Brennan, lecturer in Russian at Glasgow University, said that looking impartially at the present position there were several things which ought to strengthen their faith in Russia. Among these were the inexhaustible resources of the country, the banishment of vodka, and the educational value of the war on the Russian soldier. He believed that at the end of the war there would spring up a class of peasant proprietors who would tend toward conservatism, and be law-abiding and law-loving. They must also remember the innate goodness and sense of justice of the Russian people.

HIGH SCHOOL GIFT
OF ONE MAN ALONE

From an artistic standpoint there is possibly no high school building in the United States the equal of the Edward Lee McClain High School building in the town of Greenfield, O. This building, of exceptional architectural beauty, was a gift to the town by the man whose name it bears.

"Every man who makes a success in a manufacturing business, which is always largely contributed to by faithful employees, should try to do something that shall be of general and lasting benefit to them," says Mr. McClain, and accordingly, after thinking over various things that he might do, decided upon the high school "as promising the most good to the greatest number for the longest time."

In the usual order of high schools such a building as Mr. McClain has given to his native town is beyond the range of possibility for even large and wealthy cities and Greenfield is a place having a population of about 5000 with a public school attendance of over 1200 and a high school attendance of about 200. The building, which provides accommodations for the most approved educational activities, is more than an expression of the best school architecture; unhampered by financial limitation, it sets forth ideals seldom realized in a public-school structure. Ornament is sparingly used and when employed it is with dignity.

Besides giving the building, fully equipped, to the town, Mr. McClain commissioned Theodore M. Dillaway, director of art instruction in the Boston public schools, to plan the interior decoration. Mr. Dillaway laid out a scheme of paintings, prints and reproductions which makes the high school an art center for the countryside. A large part of this has been installed and the rest is in preparation.

Mr. Dillaway believes that there should be more color in the school-room than usually obtains there, to be expressed in original works of art and in the best-colored reproductions of good pictures. Children respond to color more readily than to black and white, and color also relieves the monotony of school walls, assisting in making the rooms cheerful places for children to work and study in. The most important feature of the decorations is to be five mural paintings to be executed by Vesper L. George of Boston, who is now at work upon them.

The first-floor corridors are to have two of these paintings at the entrance and be given over otherwise to classic art. Caproni casts of Greek and Roman sculpture in heroic size. In the second floor corridor are hand-colored reproductions of Abbey's "Holy Grail" and Sargent's "Frieze of the Prophets," both in the Boston Public Library. One of the mural paintings will go on this floor. The large study hall will receive two others of the paintings, 40 by 10 feet each. On the smaller wall spaces of this hall are reproductions of Puvion de Chavannes' panel decorations and John W. Alexander's "Evolution of the Book," also from the Boston library.

In addition, each class room, library and other smaller rooms have been well supplied with appropriate casts and pictures. A small fortune has been spent on these works alone. An effort has been put forth by the architect, William B. Ittner of St. Louis, to have the school fully equipped with all the latest and best teaching accessories, and the Edward Lee McClain High School is unique in being donated to a community by an individual.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Señor Juan Ventosa y Calvell was the second of the two Catalonians in the Spanish Ministry, just resigned, whose presence there, on account of their views and attitude, seemed to satisfy few except themselves. Señor Ventosa belongs to the purely Regionalist and Cambo school of Catalan policy. He wants a semi-independent Catalonia, enjoying full liberty to develop herself to the utmost of her ability, without any restraint from "Castilian reactionism" and the "autocratic inefficiency of Madrid." He is a lawyer and has been a member of the Spanish Parliament for some 10 years. He came forward into public life first as a member of the Regionalist League and then as a member of the municipal council of Barcelona. Señor Ventosa, for the greater part of his official life, has specialized in finance, and party and Catalan politics apart, he was considered well suited for the portfolio of Minister of Finance which he held in the Prieto Government. In the practice of his profession as a lawyer he has specialized in commercial affairs and has achieved a great reputation in this respect in busy Barcelona where great commercial cases involving huge interests are continually arising.

Miss Pauline D. Goldmark, an expert witness before the United States Railroad Wage Commission, giving testimony as to the extent of women's labor on the railways and the effects of the same, is one of the best-informed authorities in the world on results of women's toil. Some of her marshaled evidence used by counsel in cases tried before state and federal courts where progressive labor laws have been in dispute as to their constitutionality, has had much to do in producing verdicts justifying state interference in behalf of women and children. Miss Goldmark's brother-in-law, Mr. Louis D. Brandeis, depended upon her for much of his expert aid in cases of this kind which he argued when he was yet a lawyer and not a Supreme Court judge. Miss Goldmark, after graduation at Bryn Mawr College, and post-graduate study at Barnard College and at Columbia University, in which she specialized in investigation of sociology, entered the employ of the Consumers League of New York City; and she has never ceased to retain a vital interest in it, though since called to work on a larger scale. She has been associate director of the New York School of Philanthropy and supervisor of the Russell Sage Research Fund. She also has been an employee of the industrial board of the New York State Labor Department.

Prof. Roger Bigelow Merriman, who has just been promoted from associate to full professor in the department of history, Harvard University, is a native of Boston, who was brought up in Worcester, Massachusetts, and educated at Harvard and at Oxford University, England. Since 1902 he has been on the Harvard faculty, teaching European history, and in 1914-15 he was Harvard lecturer at the provincial universities of France. He is specially conversant with the history of Spain and her colonies. His military ardor has been intense since the war opened in 1914, and he has been conspicuous in Cambridge as a promoter of the military education of Harvard's students at home and at Plattsburgh. He is the son of a former prominent clergyman of the Congregational denomination, who also was a generous art patron of the city of Worcester; and his mother, Helen Bigelow, was one of the best writers on the theory of aesthetics and the interrelations of religion and art that New England ever has had.

Miss Anne Morgan of New York City, who has returned to the United States from France to enlist further aid for the reconstruction of French villages, is a daughter of J. Pierpont Morgan, the famous banker and art collector of New York City. Early in life she became interested in social problems and their solution, and with her own income proceeded to contribute to the support of investigations and the championship of plans for ameliorating and altering untoward conditions of living especially in urban communities. Early in the war, prior to the entrance of the United States, she proceeded to France with a staff of her own aids, and she has been prominent ever since in the cooperative schemes which Americans and French have devised for relief work.

Reverdy C. Ransom, a leading preacher and journalist among the Negroes of New York City, has announced his independent candidacy for Congress in the Twenty-first District, and as such will have the backing of his race in a region that is said to have more Negro voters than any one of similar area north of the Mason and Dixon line. It is a district that elected a Negro to the State Legislature in the last election. Mr. Ransom hitherto has acted with the Republican Party, as have most of his race, but he now stands as a distinctly independent candidate, primarily representing an element of the population that is unrepresented in the National Legislature at the present time.

A. C. Townley, president of the National Non-partisan League, who has been arrested by the sheriff of Martin County, Minnesota, charged with conspiracy to discourage enlistments, has been a prominent leader in political developments in the upper Mississippi Valley during the last two years. The league of which he is president is organized on a strictly class or group welfare and propaganda basis; and its members are in the main farmers of the Dakotas and Minnesota. Under Mr. Townley's direction the league has grown to large dimensions with a treasury well

equipped for its work; and the necessity of combating it politically has driven leaders of the older parties into more or less of a coalition combine to defeat it. Affiliated with the labor men of the region the league could control the situation. Mr. Townley is a native of Traverse County, who, after a high school education, migrated to North Dakota, took up land, and in the course of time became a grower of flax. He profited by his initiative and originality, as compared with neighbors who continued to sow and reap wheat; and later he came to be known as the "Flax King" of the State, since he then controlled 9000 acres thus planted. Reverses came; he lost his fortune, and this led him to study of the economic plight of the agriculturist in his struggle with the middleman and the railway. Then he became a radical propagandist and party organizer.

EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The engineering and shipbuilding trades central advisory committee (operatives), which advises and assists the Ministry of Labor on questions arising in the administration of the employment exchanges, which affect workpeople in those trades, held their fifth meeting recently, Mr. A. Wilkie, M. P. (Shipwrights Society) in the chair. In connection with a proposal that labor advisers should be appointed in the divisional offices of the department, the committee were informed that it was the view of the department that the necessary advice and information would be obtained from the members of the local advisory committees. The committee accepted this decision and, after an explanation of the work which will be undertaken by the local advisory committees in the area of each exchange, expressed satisfaction at the appointment of such committees. It was further explained that if any matter of difficulty arises locally in connection with the work of the exchange, the appropriate means of adjusting it would be by means of the local committee. The committee, among other subjects, discussed the provision of special rooms for interviewing applicants at employment exchanges, and finally resolved to ask the department to provide such rooms for interview in all special cases where a separate interview is necessary. They also agreed to impress upon the department the importance of securing good buildings in good situations for the employment exchanges.

BY OTHER EDITORS

Railroads in the United States
WASHINGTON HERALD—Think of what the railroads are doing! For instance, all fast passenger traffic between New York and Chicago, the most important run in the country, is to be concentrated on a single line. Competition between the New York Central, the Pennsylvania, and the Baltimore & Ohio in this traffic is to be done away with for the war. One line will have it all; and then all freight traffic will be diverted to the other roads. The stream of freight now passing along the main east and west trunk lines of the nation surpasses anything of the kind ever before seen in America. What does it mean? It means that the United States is concentrating all its tremendous equipment of steam railroads—on a given belt of rail between the Mississippi Valley granary and the great ports of the eastern seaboard—that we are getting ready to pour foodstuffs into Europe on a scale that has heretofore been beyond the dreams of any captain of industry. Mr. Hoover's strictures on the railroad situation involve mainly the question of time. He knows the vital importance of the task of getting food in sufficient quantities to France and Britain in time. The talk of Lord Rhonda, the British Food Controller, has been blunt enough to give Americans a close view of the emergency. For that reason we are inclined to support the Hoover policy of going to the public with the statements, of laying all his cards on the table, of letting all the American people know where he thinks trouble may lurk in their path. He is wise in sticking to publicity, for in that he gets results. The public is competent to determine the merits of any controversy in which he is involved.

After Eight Months
TOLEDO (O.) BLADE—How long does it take history to become ancient history? Maybe not so long as you think. Last May when we were figuring out our best contribution to the war and popular opinion leaned strongly to aeroplanes, worthy citizens wearing the label of experts rose from their chairs and made objection. "Whatever we do," they said, "must be in large orders. The trouble with the flying machine lies in this: It does not lend itself to standardization and quantity production. Every machine is an institution in itself. You can no more turn the things out in numbers, all alike and with inter-

changeable parts, than you can create a standardized colony of human beings." The other day some news came out about aeroplanes. The Liberty motors are being manufactured on a quantity production basis. So also with other parts and divisions. Planes can be shipped across the sea "knocked down," be assembled and tuned up exactly as in the case of automobiles. The experts are saying nothing. We gather that they are too busy for conversation and counsel, being engaged in manufacturing aeroplanes standardized and in quantity.

SCOTTISH LIVE-STOCK FUND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The Food Controller has set up a committee to advise the Ministry of Food on questions arising out of the administration of the Central Live-Stock Fund for Scotland, which has been created under the new cattle sales regulations. Lord Rhonda has appointed the following gentlemen who have agreed to act on the committee: Chairman, Mr. A. P. McDougall (chief live-stock commissioner for Scotland); Mr. William Carnegie, manager of the National Bank of Scotland, Glasgow; Mr. William Donald, president of the National Farmers Union of Scotland; Mr. William Taylor, secretary of the Wholesale Meat Association, Glasgow; Mr. Alexander Middleton, live-stock auctioneer, Aberdeen; Mr. James Clark, farmer, Carskeoch, Patna; Mr. John Stewart, retail butcher, Scotstounhill, Glasgow; and Mr. Robert Macintosh, chief accountant of the Scottish Cooperative Wholesale Society, Glasgow. The accountants to the fund will be Mr. T. Craston Thomson, Central Live-Stock Fund, 230, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow. The National Bank of Scotland have accepted the position of bankers to the fund.

APPEAL TO SOUTH
DAKOTA FARMERSNon-Partisan League Seeks to
Establish Itself by Making
Attractive Promises to ThemSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

PIERRE, S. D.—Comment from the capital of South Dakota on the Farmer's Non-Partisan League movement in the State notes that the league is actively endeavoring to establish itself in South Dakota but questions whether its promises will prove attractive to South Dakota farmers in the face of progressive legislation already enacted.

The basic proposition of the league platform, it appears, is that the farmer is not getting a just share of the returns on his products; that the only way is for farmer-owned elevators to handle grain and farmer-owned packing plants to handle the meat animals raised upon the farms. Enough has been developed in relation to the difference between purchase and selling price of these products on which to base a demand for a change, and the demand is growing more insistent.

The organizers for the movement are positive in their statements that all that is necessary to bring the million to the farmers is to secure the handling of their own products. They are voicing a protest as to existing conditions, and a promise to see that they are changed, but fail to lay down any concrete plan as to how the change is to come about. They ask for political preferment and place on the strength of what they are promising, and are extending their promises to the point that if given legislative and administrative power they will carry out the plans.



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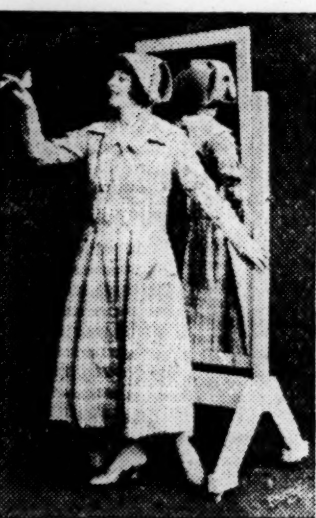
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BRAZIL AND HER MOTHER COUNTRY

Although the Southern Republic Has Outstripped Portugal in Her Progress, She Is Indebted to Her in Many Ways

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil.—Although Brazil has now outstripped her mother country in her later day progress, and in spite of the fact that Brazilians may not relish being called "Portuguese," the South American republic is indebted to Portugal in many ways than one.

It is true that Brazil had to struggle hard with the older country from which her sons came to achieve her independence, but it is well to remember that the Brazilian is descended from a people that was at one time among the most heroic and virile in all Europe. The Portuguese of the Fifteenth Century were hardy and adventurous navigators and discoverers, and they joined with the Spaniards in placing the outposts of European civilization. These people turned the course of empire both westward and eastward.

It has been said that the basis of co-operation upon which the two Americas must build their understanding is the knowledge that each section of this western hemisphere possesses of the other's past. A clear understanding, that is, of the historic background of the South and Central American republics is the first essential either for trade or for mutual friendly association. The reason for a large part of the misunderstanding between the United States and South America resides in the ignorance each side has of the other's racial and political history. In spite of distance, poor telegraphic and postal communication, barriers of language and infrequent travel between the two Americas, it is believed by many that the main obstacle that prevents a better mutual understanding is the lack of knowledge of the totally different ideas and ideals with which the two parts of the hemisphere started their respective careers. An acquaintance with these beginnings arouses an interest and a sympathy indispensable for present intercourse.

It is, in fact, only as one knows these days of heroic adventure, and after one has followed the erstwhile powerful Portuguese empire establishing itself in India, in Ceylon, in China, in Africa and in the islands of many seas, as well as in the confines of the new Americas, that one can adequately measure what they brought to their New World possessions when, in 1500, Cabral's small squadron of 13 ships dropped anchor at the harbor of Porto Seguro, just south of the first Brazilian capital of Bahia.

Faithfully as may have been the manner of the Portuguese as to conquest or subjugation of the conquered, however, the Brazilians do not fail to remind you by their conversation, as by their monuments, that they have descended from a long line of brave and gallant knights and a unique coterie of intrepid discoverers.

Portugal had a distinct literature as well as a distinct history. There are brilliancy and dash about the poetry of this land, where all men are singers, and the biographies and travels of the Sixteenth Century are unrivaled in their time. The poetry of the Portuguese troubadours, which attended the growth of national independence and the victory over the Moors, was truly characteristic of the temper of the people, and its reflection is seen today in many a Brazilian poet's lines. It was in the Sixteenth Century also that the national epics of Camoens and his followers were produced, after the language of the nation had been polished in the classical school of Sa de Miranda. If one would get an idea of the way in which modern Portuguese thought, especially in poetry and research, has developed, he need only to spend some time in the Brazilian libraries or bookshops, examining the Portuguese literature they contain.

Although the aristocratic Brazilian does not relish being compared with the Portuguese peasants, which seems to be the chief portion of the immigration from the old country at present, when there is a national celebration like that of the anniversary of a great Portuguese statesman or poet, indications show that the Brazilians have still a pride in their mother country, and that something very much like racial unity lies quite close to the surface.

In the early days of conquest and settlement, Brazil was more favored than Peru and western South America, not only in the class of Portuguese that assisted in the foundation and growth of the new colonies, but in the reception of European ideas from different nationalities. While western Spanish America was given over to the soldiers of fortune, freebooters and buccaners, Brazil, for more than three centuries, was treated to the exhibition of rule by Portuguese grandees from the mother country, governors-general of some prominence, and in addition the civilization of the Dutch for 30 years, as well as the sovereignty in certain sections of the French.

RAILWAYMEN AND FOOD CONTROLLER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—Lord Rhonda, accompanied by Mr. Clynne, M. P., recently received at the Ministry of Food a deputation from the National Union of Railwaymen, introduced by Mr. J. H. Thomas, M. P., who said they wished to lay before the Food Controller the peculiar hardships of railwaymen, particularly about 40,000 locomotive workers, known as "double home men" in the matter of

their food supplies. The conditions of their work compelled these men to sleep away from home probably every other night, and in the present condition of shortage it was impossible for them to take food with them from their own home or to obtain it at the other end. In many cases the man sleeping away from home stayed in lodgings, and in some few cases the companies provided barracks for the accommodation of the men. In some cases it was the usual practice of the men to take their food with them and have it cooked there. Now, however, there was a difficulty in their taking it, and their landlords were unable to purchase it for them as they had not enough for themselves. There were other cases of locomotive railwaymen, who, for one reason or another, owing to dislocation of traffic were unable to get through to their destinations on a particular night and were therefore compelled to go to lodgings where no food supply was available. The deputation proposed that the railway companies themselves should assist in this question and supply their men from their refreshment room stores, where such existed, or from some specially accumulated supply in other cases. It was pointed out that from the peculiar nature of his work a railwayman was frequently called upon to do nine or ten shifts a week, which practically meant that he had nine or ten days in his week. Therefore no system of rationing would be fair which did not take into account this necessary dividing up of his week.

In reply, Lord Rhonda said he fully realized the very exceptional circumstances attending the railwaymen's work and this had been occupying the Ministry's attention for many weeks. A national scheme of rationing would shortly be brought into operation, and the ration would not then, as now, be on a flat rate, but the man engaged on hard manual labor would receive more than the man working in a sedentary occupation. Attention had been paid to the special requirements of railwaymen who had to sleep away from home, and he hoped that it would be possible to make arrangements to meet the difficulties arising out of the peculiar conditions of their work. With regard to bread, he was very unwilling to ration that unless it became an absolute necessity, but after all, the main question was meat and fats. As he had stated on previous occasions, there was a good stock of cattle in the country, but owing to shortage of concentrated feeding stuffs they were not ready for use, and it was uneconomical to use them as meat while they were in a lean state. So far as margarine was concerned, he hoped that the worst stage had been passed. Provided they could obtain raw material in sufficient quantities, there should, he said, be greatly increased home manufacture in the summer months. Speaking of the food stocks in the country, Lord Rhonda said that although the stores for the army might appear to be large, they had to look some way ahead, and the reserve was not in any way excessive. If the stores were distributed among the civilian population it would mean a very small portion to each person. The position was undoubtedly a serious one and needed very careful watching, but he hoped it would show a tendency to improve.

Mr. Thomas thanked Lord Rhonda for the practical manner in which he had applied himself to the special problem the deputation had brought forward. They recognized the great task in front of the Food Controller, and were going to make his task more difficult by criticism, but they would like to give him all the practical assistance they could in the solving of his problems.

PUMICE TESTED FOR SHIP CONSTRUCTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

NILAND, Cal.—Pumice deposits along the shore of the Salton Sea are being investigated by government agents, who have sent samples to Washington, where the product will be tested to see if it is fit for use in the construction of concrete ships. Announcement of the visit of the government agents followed the awarding of a contract to a Redondo Beach firm for the construction of 10 concrete vessels. It is said that by using pumice in making concrete, a product is obtained which is unaffected by heavy explosion. Advocates of the process declare vessels thus made would be almost proof against destruction by torpedoes.

FOREIGNERS AIDED IN AMERICANIZATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

PASADENA, Cal.—Thirty foreigners have taken out second naturalization papers this year through the help of the night school for foreigners, conducted in one of the public school buildings by the Pasadena Americanization Committee. Sixteen lessons are given in the course, which prepares applicants for papers to answer the questions intelligently, and explains to them their duties as citizens. Fifty foreign-speaking women attend a weekly class at the school, learning English and other branches.

MUNICIPAL CANNERY URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—Women of the home and community garden committee of the Equal Suffrage Association here, who are planning 20,000 home gardens in and near the city next summer, are to bring before the city a project for the establishment of a municipal cannery, to stimulate the movement and aid in the food conservation program.

FARM-SETTLEMENT PLAN TO BE TRIED

California State Board Will Open Large Tract to Be Operated by Actual Purchasers—Terms of Payment Optional

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

CHICO, Cal.—The experiment in land settlement which the State of California is about to begin, along lines that have never before been attempted in this country, is to be carried out, in major part at least, near this city, the State Farm Settlement Board having just arranged for the purchase of 6000 acres of the 10,000 acres provided for by the act of the Legislature, within six miles of Chico. In view of the necessity of increasing the agricultural output of the country, and of bringing about a prosperous condition in the rural life of the country, together with the desirability of providing an easy access to the land for the large number of returning soldiers, this experiment is regarded as of much importance.

One of the chief purposes in the land-settlement plan about to be undertaken is to provide a way in which a person with little money may acquire a small farm under conditions favorable to full economic success. widespread and thorough investigation having, it is said, determined the fact that failure in settling on the Federal Government's great reclamation projects, and the lack of success generally on the part of those who have attempted to take up agriculture as an occupation, have been due largely to high prices of land, with onerous terms of purchase, lack of reserve funds by the settler, and the use of ill-considered methods in the cultivation of the land.

It is, therefore, sought in the farm-settlement plan about to be undertaken, to overcome these difficulties in the following manner: The land is to be laid out in small tracts, prepared for cultivation when this is needed, roads are to be constructed, and houses for settlers and farm laborers are to be built. These farms, including stock and farm implements, may be purchased upon a cash payment of 5 per cent of the cost of the land and 10 per cent of the cost of the improvements, payment for the remainder to be distributed over a period of years, if necessary, 40 years being the maximum given the settler in which to pay for the land, interest at the rate of 5 per cent being charged on the deferred payments. Only those who can show that they are well adapted for the work will be allowed to take up these farms, and in addition to this safeguard all of the settlers will be under the direction of agricultural experts of the State as to methods of cultivation and other matters.

The tract that has just been purchased for this settlement plan is a part of one of the old Mexican grants and is located on the border of a thickly settled and intensely cultivated district which extends for many miles. "It affords, therefore, an opportunity to develop, under carefully thought-out plans," said Elwood Mead, professor of rural institutions in the University of California, who has been largely instrumental in putting the experiment into effect, "a large and fertile area that is in the midst of a highly developed district. The state concrete highway runs past the land, one electric railway crosses it, the Southern Pacific Railway touches it, and a hydroelectric power line assures lights and cheap power for the settlers' homes."

"About 1000 acres of the land will be sold to a farm laborer on 20 years' munity pasture. The remaining 5000 acres will be cut up into 100 farms, varying in size from 20 to 300 acres, most of them being from 40 to 80 acres. One feature will be the farms for farm laborers. These will include a comfortable cottage on a two-acre tract of land, the land and house to

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be sold to a farm laborer on 20 years' time, with interest at 5 per cent. This will help to create the right conditions of living for laborers' families, do away with the nomadic and uncertain employment which now prevails, and, it is believed, cure one of the most serious evils of agricultural and farm life.

"The land suited to intensive cultivation was bought for \$100 an acre. There will be added to this cost enough to meet the working expenses of the Farm Settlement Board, as the enterprise is intended to be entirely self-supporting, but not to provide any profit. The experts of the University of California are now engaged in the preparation of plans for homes and farm buildings and in drawing up a scheme for cooperative organization in stock raising and buying and selling products with a view to making this a community, rather than an individual development."

"The land will be thrown open to the inspection of intending settlers some time in April, and the decision as to those who may take up the land will be reached in the latter part of May. This will enable settlers to grow fodder crops this year. A part of the land is already in crops, about 700 acres are being seeded to alfalfa."

MEN FROM CAMPS OVERFLOW HOTELS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—The housing problem in San Diego has become a difficult one since thousands of national guardsmen have been sent here to train at Camp Kearny. On liberty days every room in every hotel is taken.

Because of this congestion, particularly acute on Saturday evenings, Lucius R. Barrow, postmaster, has proposed that the top floor of the federal building be used as a municipal lodging house for service men unable to obtain accommodations elsewhere. The council has proposed a plan for a municipal rooming house for soldiers and sailors, where cots may be had for a reasonable sum. Maj. Gen. Frederick S. Strong, commanding officer of the fortieth division, has endorsed this plan.

CALIFORNIA MAY USE ALASKA COAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The feasibility of bringing coal from the Alaska mines to California is to be investigated by Mayor James Rolph Jr., of San Francisco, who has just conferred with the Secretary of the Interior on Alaskan coal production. "The Government's leasing charge of 2 cents a ton," said Mr. Rolph, "makes the business an attractive one for private investors and allows small operators to enter the business under favorable conditions. The government railroad in Alaska will be finished in about six months."

CHINESE BANK WAR-STAMP SALES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, H. T.—The Chinese-American Bank, backed by the Chinese Merchants Committee, is leading all other agents in the sale of war savings and thrift stamps, having disposed of \$5000 worth up to Feb. 1.

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Now—
For Your **Knitting Bag**

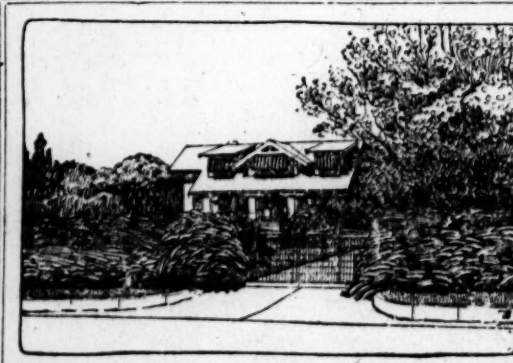
—You can send to Bullock's for this new Japanese Wool Challis—an ideal fabric for kimono, knitting or shopping bag—(1 yard for a bag). High Oriental color effects in bold, vivid designs on navy, purple, green, red and white grounds. 27 inches wide—\$1.50 yard. When ordering by mail state dominating color desired.

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INCREASED WATER RATES DEMANDED

San Francisco Company Bases Its Claim Upon Higher Valuation of Lands Declared to Be Part of Its Distributive System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—At a recent hearing before the California State Railroad Commission, which is the state agency for the regulation of all public utilities, at which the Spring Valley Water Company, which supplies San Francisco with water, sought permission to increase its rates and the city and county of San Francisco asked for a reduction of water rates, several problems having direct and important bearing upon the whole group of questions as to what should be done with regard to the ownership or regulation of public utilities were brought up for discussion and solution.

The case, which was initiated several years ago, and which in its historical and valuation aspects goes back to 1859, when the Spring Valley Water Company was founded, is also important for the reason that the possibility of advancing the water charges for each water consumer to the extent of over \$20 a year is involved in the proceedings, and for the further reason that the city of San Francisco, which is now constructing its own water system, by which it will bring its water supply from the high Sierras, has for some time contemplated the purchase of the Spring Valley properties, in order to make use of its distributive works as a part of the municipal system.

One feature of the present hearing to which the Railroad Commission draws attention is the wide disparity between the valuations placed upon the property of the company by the company's engineers and by those of the commission, these valuations ranging respectively all the way from \$55,000,000 for the entire property to \$14,349,090 for that portion exclusive of the land values, which are said to be about one-third of the entire value. An important point in the controversy is the question as to how much of the company's property shall be regarded as operative property, that is, property which may be used as a basis upon which to adjust rates. The Spring Valley Water Company claims that nearly all of its property is operative in this sense, and that its total book value is in excess of \$50,000,000, and it is upon this basis of value that the company asks the commission to fix rates to water users.

One other question that enters into the problem is as to whether it is right to include increased land values in the valuation upon the basis of which rates are to be fixed. Lands held by the company are estimated to have cost between \$6,000,000 and \$7,000,000, and these lands the corporation now estimates to be worth \$23,600,000. The increase in the value of the lands claimed by the company to be a part of the operative property of the company amounts to more than \$10,000,000. If the commission allows the corporation to earn 8 per cent profit on the company's valuation, the matter of

REHEARING ASKED IN DRY DECISION

Arkansas Attorney-General, in Appeal to Court, Seeks Literal Construction of Law Prohibiting All Liquor Importations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Attorney-General Arbuckle of Arkansas has urged a rehearing of the case in which the Arkansas Supreme Court held the state bone-dry law to be so worded as not to prohibit the importation of liquor for personal use. In his application, Mr. Arbuckle says:

"In urging this court to reconsider its former opinion and so to construe this statute that it will prohibit the transportation of liquor into the State in the personal baggage of the owner thereof, as well as in cases of freight or express shipments, we do not ask nor expect the court to do violence to the plain and literal meaning of the language employed in the statute itself, nor to invite any new or far-fetched rules of construction. But we merely ask the court to give to the plain words of the statute the meaning they literally convey, according to the well-established rules of grammar and the generally accepted definition of the terms employed."

"We feel that when this method is carefully followed the statute will be found to prohibit absolutely every kind and method of transportation of liquor into the borders of our State from points beyond."

NEW CALIFORNIA AVIATION SCHOOLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—It is probable that four aeronautical schools will be located in Southern California, all for supplementary stations to the ten-squadron North Island base. One of these schools will be established, it is said, at Riverside; a second at San Bernardino, a third at Bakersfield, and the fourth in the San Fernando Valley. All will be way stations or bases for North Island advanced fliers engaged in cross-country work. The work of training students in handling the planes without the aid of instructors also will be carried on at the new schools, relieving the congestion at North Island.

NEW CANNERY PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—A canning factory will soon be built at Escondido, 35 miles from here. The company behind the plan has obtained contracts for planting of more than 500 acres of tomatoes. It is hoped to have the factory in operation early in July. Apricots, peaches and other deciduous fruits will be packed, but the chief energies of the plant will be concentrated upon tomatoes.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

STOCK MARKET MOVES DOWNWARD

Some Substantial Losses Sustained During the Short Session—Industrial Issues Again Are Most Prominent

General fractional losses marked the New York stock list in the early transactions of today's short session. Speculation was on a rather small scale, and prices did not move far. With only one or two sales Woolworth, Texas Company and Sears, Roebuck showed large declines, but these reactions were exceptional as to size. In the rest of the list Mexican Petroleum, Studebaker and Marine common were about the only issues to slide off more than half a point.

Boston Elevated and Shoe Machinery common were quoted a point higher each in the opening trading of the Boston stock market today. West End Street Railway moved up half a point.

In New York late in the first half hour the trend of prices continued downward.

Stocks did not show much resistance to pressure at any time during the short session. At the close losses extended from a point to four points for many securities, New York Air Brake being among the weakest. Chandler Motors dropped 3 1/2 points. Losses of a point or more were sustained by American Beet Sugar, American Locomotive, Gulf, Baldwin, Bethlehem, B. C. Crucible, General Electric, Canadian Pacific, American Car & Foundry, Marine, American Woolen, Texas Company, Woolworth, Sears-Roebuck, Utah Copper, Union Pacific and Reading.

On the Boston exchange Boston Elevated opened up a point at 48, moved up to 49 and then nearly all of the gain. West End followed a similar price course. United Fruit dropped a good fraction.

New York total sales, 260,600 shares, \$2,256,000 bonds. For the week, 2,881,100 shares, \$19,878,000 bonds.

RAILWAY POINTS

The freight claim department of the Boston & Maine, in charge of H. F. Bidwell, has moved to 66 Canal Street to make room for other departments in North Station.

Fred Tucker, train director in tower 1, South Station, is spending a leave of absence at Hanover, N. H.

Members of the Field and Forest Club journey to Franklin Park in reserved Boston & Maine equipment today.

The passenger department of the Boston & Albany will furnish special service from Auburndale to Boston and return tonight for the accommodation of a large party of Laselle students.

Claud E. Croul, relief machine man in pneumatic tower 1, South Station, has resigned to engage in business in Dorchester.

All paper trains leaving North and South terminals tonight will have extra equipment on account of automobile sections.

The Boston & Albany operated four special trains from Framingham to Boston this afternoon to take care of heavy Wellesley student travel. Up to the present time, 1617 employees of the Boston & Maine system have enlisted in the service.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Spanish exchange worked to the highest level reached in some time, 24.40 for cables and 24.30 for checks. On the other hand lire declined and Scandinavian currencies were also easier. Quotations: Demand sterling 4.75 1/2, cables 4.76 1/2, 60-day bills nominally 4.72 and 90-day 4.70. Franc cables 5.70 1/2, and checks 5.72 1/2. Lire cables 8.84, checks 8.85 1/2. Guilders 45 and 44 1/2. Rubles 13 1/2 and 13.

DU PONT DE NEMOURS REPORT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The annual report of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. and subsidiaries for the year ended Dec. 31, 1917, shows net receipts of \$49,258,661, a decrease of \$32,849,031, compared with 1916. After \$3,648,822 debenture stock dividends, there was a balance of \$45,609,839 available for the \$58,854,200 common stock, equal to \$77.49 a share, compared with \$133.31 a share earned the year before.

WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau
BOSTON AND VICINITY
Fair tonight and Sunday; warmer tonight; moderate southwest winds.

For Southern New England: Generally fair tonight and Sunday; warmer tonight on mainland.

For Northern New England: Cloudy tonight and Sunday; probably rain or snow; warmer tonight.

TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a. m. 29.10 a. m. 39
12 noon 39

IN OTHER CITIES

Albany 26 New Orleans 66
Buffalo 28 New York 32
Chicago 30 Philadelphia 34
Denver 24 Pittsburgh 30
Cincinnati 26 Portland, Me. 22
Free Maine 26 Portland, Ore. 36
Kansas City 64 San Francisco 50
Kansas City 40 St. Louis 58
Nantucket 32 Washington 34

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Rise, 6:19; high water, 8:25; low water, 3:21 p. m.
Length of day, 11:16; moon rises, 10:36 p. m.
LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS AT 6:05 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Alaska Ju.	2	2	2	2
Allis-Chalmers ..	25 1/2	25 3/4	25 1/2	25 1/2
Allis-Chalmers pf.	80	80	80	80
Am Sugar ..	80 1/2	80 3/4	79 3/4	79 3/4
Am Can. Fr.	77 1/2	77 3/4	75 1/2	75 1/2
Am Car. Oil ..	31	31	31	31
Am H. & L. pf.	13 1/2	13 3/4	13	13
Am H. & L. pf.	61	61	61	61
Am Ice Sec. pf.	41 1/2	41 3/4	41 1/2	41 1/2
Am Linseed ..	32 1/2	32 3/4	32	32
Am Loco.	66 1/2	66 3/4	64 1/2	64 1/2
Am Smelt'g.	106 1/2	106 3/4	105 1/2	105 1/2
Am Smelt'g. pf.	106 1/2	106 3/4	106 1/2	106 1/2
Am Steel Fy.	65 1/2	65 3/4	64	64
Am Tel. & Tel.	107 1/2	107 3/4	107	107
Am Woolen ..	54 1/2	54 3/4	53 1/2	53 1/2
Am Writ. pf.	25 1/2	25 3/4	25 1/2	25 1/2
Am Zinc ..	14 1/2	14 3/4	14 1/2	14 1/2
Atchafalca ..	85 1/2	85 3/4	84 1/2	84 1/2
Atchafalca pf.	81 1/2	81 3/4	81 1/2	81 1/2
Anacosta ..	63	63	62	62
At Gulf.	112	112	111	111 1/2
Bald Loco.	77 1/2	77 3/4	75 1/2	75 1/2
Balt. & Ohio ..	53 1/2	53 3/4	52 1/2	52 1/2
B. & Ohio pf.	55 1/2	55 3/4	55	55
Barrett Co.	91 1/2	91 3/4	91 1/2	91 1/2
Batopills ..	1	1	1	1
Beth Steel ..	80	80	80	80
Beth Steel B.	78 1/2	78 3/4	77 1/2	77 1/2
Beth Steel pf.	101	101	100 1/2	100 1/2
BF Goodrich ..	45	45	45	45
Booth Fish ..	24 1/2	24 3/4	24 1/2	24 1/2
Burns Bros.	119	119	119	119
Butte Cop. cfs ..	93 1/2	93 3/4	93 1/2	93 1/2
Butterick ..	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
Cal Pac Cor.	59 1/2	59 3/4	59 1/2	59 1/2
Cal Petrol ..	16 1/2	16 3/4	16	16
Cal Petrol pf.	46	46	46	46
Can Pacific ..	143 1/2	143 3/4	143 1/2	143 1/2
Central Fdy.	28	28	28	28
Cl Leather ..	70 1/2	70 3/4	70	70 1/2
Cer de Pas ..	31 1/2	31 3/4	31 1/2	31 1/2
Chen Motor ..	88 1/2	88 3/4	88 1/2	88 1/2
Ches. & Ohio ..	55 1/2	55 3/4	54 1/2	54 1/2
CM & St. Paul ..	40 1/2	40 3/4	40	40
CM & St. P. pf.	70 1/2	70 3/4	70 1/2	70 1/2
Chi R. & Pac.	70 1/2	70 3/4	70 1/2	70 1/2
Chi R. & P. pf.	55	55	55	55
Chi R. & P. pf.	43 1/2	43 3/4	43 1/2	43 1/2
Chi & G. West ..	7 1/2	7 3/4	7 1/2	7 1/2
Chino Cop.	43	43	42 1/2	42 1/2
Chile Cop.	16 1/2	16 3/4	16 1/2	16 1/2
Col Fuel ..	38 1/2	38 3/4	38 1/2	38 1/2
Col Gas & El.	33 1/2	33 3/4	33 1/2	33 1/2
Con Gas ..	90	90	90	90
Corn Prod.	55 1/2	55 3/4	55	55
Cruc Steel ..	63 1/2	63 3/4	63 1/2	63 1/2
Cruc Steel pf.	89 1/2	89 3/4	89 1/2	89 1/2
Cuban C Sugar ..	32 1/2	32 3/4	32 1/2	32 1/2
Del. & L.	178	178	178	178
Denver pf.	9	9	9	9
Elkhorn pf.	37	37	37	37
Erie ..	14 1/2	14 3/4	14 1/2	14 1/2
Gas W. & W.	36 1/2	36 3/4	36 1/2	36 1/2
Gen Electric ..	141	141	139	139 1/2
Gen Motors ..	117 1/2	117 3/4	116 1/2	116 1/2
G Motors pf.	83 1/2	83 3/4	83 1/2	83 1/2
Gt Nor Ore ..	28 1/2	28 3/4	28 1/2	28 1/2
Gt Nor pf.	92	92	92	92
Has & Bar ..	41	41 1/2	41	41 1/2
Ill Central ..	95	95	95	95
Inspiration ..	43 1/2	43 3/4	43 1/2	43 1/2
Int C Cor. pf.	3	3	3	3
Int Mer Mar.	29 1/2	29 3/4	28 1/2	28 1/2
I Mer Mar pf.	98 1/2	98 3/4	97 1/2	97 1/2
In Nickel Cl.	8 1/2	8 3/4	8 1/2	8 1/2
In Paper ..	21 1/2	21 3/4	21 1/2	21 1/2
Kenneb. Cop.	23 1/2	23 3/4	23 1/2	23 1/2
Lack Steel ..	78 1/2	78 3/4	78	78
Max Motor ..	28 1/2	28 3/4	28 1/2	28 1/2
May Co.	49	49	49	49
May pf.	103	103	103	103
Mex Petrol ..	54 1/2	54 3/4	54 1/2	54 1/2
Midvale St.	45	45	44 1/2	44 1/2
Mo Pacific ..	22 1/2	22 3/4	22 1/2	22 1/2
Mon Power ..	69 1/2	69 3/4	69	69
Nat Acme ..	23 1/2	23 3/4	23 1/2	23 1/2
Nat C & C ..	14 1/2	14 3/4	14 1/2	14 1/2
Nat Enamel ..	48 1/2	48 3/4	48	48 1/2
Nat Lead pf.	99 1/2	99 3/4	99 1/2	99 1/2
NY A Brake ..	131	131	127 1/2	127 1/2
Nevada Con.	9 1/2	9 3/4	9 1/2	9 1/2
NY Central ..	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/2	71 1/2
NY N. H. & H.	28 1/2	28 3/4	28 1/2	28 1/2
N. W.	103 1/2	103 3/4	103	103
North Pac.	85 1/2	85 3/4	85	85
O Cities Gas ..	39 1/2	39 3/4	38 1/2	38 1/2
Ones Botm.	62 1/2	62 3/4	62 1/2	62 1/2
Pacific Mail ..	29 1/2	29 3/4	29 1/2	29 1/2
Pan-Am pf.	94 1/2	94 3/4	94 1/2	94 1/2
Penna.	45	45	45	45
Pere Marq.	12	12	12	12
Pier-Ar. W.	42 1/2	42 3/4	41 1/2	41 1/2
Pitts Coal ..	56	56	54 1/2	54 1/2
Pitts Coal pf.	82 1/2	82 3/4	82	82
P. & W. Va.	27 1/2	27 3/4	27 1/2	27 1/2
Public Ser.	108	108 1/2	108	108 1/2
Ray Con.	24 1/2	24 3/4	24	24
Reading ..	77	77	75 1/2	75 1/2
Repub. & S.	77 1/2	77 3/4	76 1/2	76 1/2
Royal Dutch ..	76	76	76	76
Seab. A. L.	8 1/2	8 3/4	8 1/2	8 1/2
S-Roebuck ..	150 1/2	150 3/4	148 1/2	148 1/2
Sinclair Oil ..	35 1/2	35 3/4	34 1/2	34 1/2
Sloss Shef.	50	50	50	50
So Pacific ..	85 1/2	85 3/4	85	85
So Ry.	24 1/2	24 3/4	23 1/2	23 1/2
Studebaker ..	48 1/2	48 3/4	47 1/2	47 1/2
Sup Steel ..	75 1/2	75 3/4	75 1/2	75 1/2
Tenn. Co.	16 1/2	16 3/4	16 1/2	16 1/2
Texas Co.	151 1/2	151 3/4	149 1/2	149 1/2
Thrd Ave.	17 1/2	17 3/4	17 1/2	17 1/2
T. & W. Steel ..	40	40	40	40
Underwood ..	104 1/2	104 3/4	104	104
Union Pac.	122 1/2	122 3/4	121 1/2	121 1/2
US Rubber ..	57 1/2	57 3/4	57	57
US & R.	46	46	45 1/2	45 1/2
US Steel ..	91 1/2	91 3/4	90 1/2	90 1/2
US Steel pf.	109 1/2	109 3/4	110	110
Utah Copper ..	80 1/2	80 3/4	79 1/2	79 1/2
V-C Chem ..	40 1/2	40 3/4	40 1/2	40 1/2
V-C Chem pf.	102 1/2	102 3/4	102 1/2	102 1/2

PROVISIONS

Boston Receipts

Today, 274 bbls and 3790 bxs apples; 14 bbls cranberries; 1156 bxs oranges; 1135 bxs grapefruit; 751 bxs lemons; 102 bxs coconuts; 197 bxs pineapples; 64,403 bxs potatoes; 150 bbls sweet potatoes. For the week, 3244 bbls and 18,242 bxs apples; 41 bbls cranberries; 185 reftg strawberries; 12,616 bxs oranges; 4026 bxs grapefruit; 3099 bxs lemons; 30,000 stems bananas; 502 bags coconuts; 204 bxs pineapples; 7384 bags peanuts; 278,413 bxs potatoes; 1258 bbls sweet potatoes.

Boston Poultry Receipts

Today, 335 pkgs., last year, 1912 pkgs.

Boston Wholesale Prices

Flour—Rye flour in sacks, per bbl straight, \$13.50@14.50; white corn flour, \$6.80@7.00 per 100 lbs; rye meal in sacks, \$6.60@6.75; graham flour in wood, \$10.80@11; graham flour in sacks, \$9.50@10.60; barley flour in sacks, \$12.50@13; yellow corn meal, in sacks, \$9.50@10.60.

Corn—Transit shipment; k. d. No. 3 yellow, \$2.09 1/2@2.10; k. d. No. 4 yellow, \$2.04 1/2@2.05; k. d. yellow, \$1.97 1/2@1.98; yellow, \$1.79 1/2@1.80.

Oats—Nominal transit ship 40 to 42 lbs, \$1.07 1/2@1.08; 38 to 40 lbs, \$1.06 1/2@1.07; 36 to 38 lbs, \$1.06@1.06 1/2; 34 to 36 lbs, \$1.05 1/2@1.05 1/2; No. 2 white oats, \$1.06@1.06 1/2; No. 3 white oats, \$1.05@1.05 1/2.

Oatmeal—Rolled, \$11.10, cut and ground, \$12.75.

Corn meal (per 100 lbs)—Bag meal \$3.85@3.95; cracked corn, \$3.95@4.05; mixed corn meal, \$6.25; white corn meal, \$6.40; yellow cornmeal, \$5.75.

Hay—No. 1 grade, west, \$20@31; No. 2 grade, west, \$25@26; No. 1 grade, east, \$25@27; No. 2 grade, east, \$21@22; No. 3 grade, \$19@21; stock hay, \$18@19.

Straw—Rye, \$20@22; oat, \$14@16. Millfeed—Transit shipment, linseed meal, \$58; stock feed, \$57.50; cottonseed meal, \$55; oat hulls, reground, \$28.

Beans, car lots (per 100 lbs)—New York and Michigan pea beans, \$13.50@14; California small white, \$14@14.25; yellow eye, \$14@14.50; red kidney, \$14.25@14.50; Canada peas, \$7.10@7.50; green peas, \$11@11.50; lima beans, \$14.25@14.50.

Onions—Connecticut Valley, 50c@52 bag; Spanish, \$1@1.50 cts.

Potatoes—\$2.40@2.50 per 100 lbs; sweet, \$1.75@2.25 cts; new Bermuda, \$10 bbl.

Eggs—Fancy henner and near by, 44@45; eastern extras, 42@43c; western extras, 41@42c; western prime firsts, 39@40c; western firsts, 38@39c.

Butter—Northern creamery extras, 49 1/2@50c; western creamery extras, 49@49 1/2c; western firsts, 47@47 1/2c; renoated, 44 1/2@45c; ladies, 40 1/2@41c.

Fruit—Oranges, California navel, \$3.50@7; Florida, \$4@6.50; tangerines, \$4@6, strap; grapefruit, \$1.50@3.50 bxs; strawberries, 20@30c bxs; pineapples, \$2.50@3c crt.

Apples—Baldwins, fancy, \$4.50@5.25; grade A, \$4@4.50; ungraded, \$2.50@3.50; Northern Spy, \$2.50@4; russets, \$2.50@3.50; greenings, \$2.50@4; odd varieties, \$2.50@3.50; bu bxs, \$1@2; western box apples, \$1.50@3.

Sugar—American Refinery products granulated and fine as a basis at 7.45c a pound in 100-lb lots.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Boston Receipts

Today, 2430 tubs 502 boxes 135,605 lbs butter, 146 boxes cheese, 7369 cases eggs; 1917, 2877 tubs 3910

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

FINANCIAL WORLD
AFFAIRS REVIEWEDGood General Business Expected
to Continue Whether the War
Ends Soon or Not—Purpose
of Finance Corporation

Despite apparent handicaps, the dark clouds of war and various other things that ordinarily are construed as unfavorable influences in business and the securities markets, there is a growing feeling of cheerfulness in financial circles. Although there are no signs of peace there is a strong belief in all quarters that a peace victorious for the Allies is coming this year. But whether there is peace or not the indications are that industrial activities are bound to increase and not diminish. For one thing, it is thought that the United States Government will not stop with the rehabilitation of the railroads until the task is completed. This being the case, expenditures for improvements and equipment may run into the billions. This means continued activity at the steel mills probably long after the war is over. Other enterprises, probably involving the outlay of many millions, will be undertaken just as soon as the Government's demands for money, men and materials are diminished. It is therefore assumed that, whether peace is declared soon or war continues indefinitely, general business should continue good.

It is this hope that seems to be underlying the bullish sentiment in the securities markets. This is further strengthened by the fact that notwithstanding increased costs and the heavy taxes for which corporations have made provision, recent reports of earnings submitted by many of them show remarkable prosperity. Many thus have been enabled to reduce their indebtedness and strengthen their financial position to such an extent as never before enjoyed. The recent restriction placed upon manufacturing by reason of the fuel shortage is expected to have only a temporary effect upon earnings.

Probably one reason that more is not known in detail of the next Liberty Loan is that final plans were delayed on account of the uncertainty of the war finance bill in Congress. Although no reference is made to the bond issue in the bill, it was thought that the new corporation would have great influence upon the entire securities markets. It was believed that its failure to pass would make all financing extremely difficult. Corporations would find it necessary to keep any liquid money they might have instead of investing it in Liberty bonds or giving it to relief work. Passage of the finance bill will save many public utilities from the condition of dire necessity. These corporations have had to borrow money at high rates of interest since the war began. They have found it necessary to pay more for coal and every other commodity. Street railways, for instance, have had to extend their lines and their service to take care of munition plant and shipyard workers. The country's financial structure will be largely influenced by the two bills, war finance and railroad compensation, now pending in Congress, and until their passage is definitely assured, and the hurdles have been taken, the Liberty Loan drive probably will be delayed. Certainly it has been delayed already. The situation in Congress, however, has been easing up and the end may be in sight.

The investors of no nation have as much at stake in Russia as the French. For 30 or 40 years the French working classes have enabled the Russian Government to refund outstanding loans on a lower interest basis and to purchase and extend railroads. French capital has also greatly aided in developing Russian industry and commerce—notably in mining, gas, petroleum, textile manufacture and banking. Action of the Russian revolutionaries, however, in repudiating the national debt caused no panic among small French holders of securities of the Muscovite Government. They were reassured by financial critics, one of whom commented on the Bolshevik decree as follows: "The Bolsheviks cannot suppress the loss of credit. The State that would carry on business must enjoy credit, and it is impossible to get credit without satisfying its creditors. There is no case in which the State has been able to remain bankrupt, and the Bolsheviks will find this law must apply to them."

Constant notation of certificates of indebtedness by the Government necessitates the banks keeping large amounts of resources in liquid condition so that they can be realized on at a moment's notice. This is accomplished generally by keeping a large amount of cash on hand or loans at call. Under the method of handling these certificates the banks are not required on subscription to make payment in cash immediately, but merely grant book credits to the Government.

These credits are drawn on from time to time through federal reserve banks. As keeping of funds locked up is rather unprofitable, since not earning interest, the movement is under way among the banks to look for repositories for their resources which offer ready availability. Along this line bank acceptances are meeting increasing popularity, as prime bankers' bills are readily discountable at federal reserve banks, and they can be quickly realized on when the Treasury Department calls for subscriptions to certificates from the banks.

There is still a heavy commercial demand for money the country over, and with the steady government borrowing, the commercial demand is difficult to satisfy. Note brokers say

that they are selling a fairly large volume of commercial paper in small amounts to New England points, but the demand in New York is small and none of the big banks of the Middle West seem to be in the market. The best names for all dates sell at 6 per cent, with only a few exceptions under that figure. Time collateral money is almost unknown. A few renewals are reported at 6 per cent, but new money is practically not offered. Call money is "pegged" at 6 per cent.

In New York money on call at the stock exchange rates at 6 per cent. Borrowers are still offering 6 per cent for time accommodations with no response from lenders of new money. It is doubtful if any improvement in this situation can be looked for until the present issue of United States certificates of indebtedness is taken up. There is no perceptible change in the commercial paper situation. The best names are quoted 5½ to 5¾ per cent at four months, with most of the business being transacted at the higher rate. Prime six months' paper is moving at 6 per cent.

DOMESTIC TRADE
IS BROADENING

Freer movements in the domestic trade world of the United States, superinduced by milder weather, larger supplies of coal and improvement in transportation facilities both on land and water, which, however, are still not by any means free of congestion, have given rise to more cheerful sentiment, says Bradstreet's weekly review of the situation, which continues:

It is true that preferences as to governmental requirements operate to circumscribe activities in certain civilian enterprises, and this factor, coupled with the concededly marked shortage of many kinds of manufactured goods, deters ordinary trading from rising to its fullest volume, but even so, the general tendency is toward broader developments, except where ultra non-essentials are concerned.

Winter wheat crop news is more favorable, propaganda to increase the growing of foodstuffs is being transformed into action, industrial outputs give evidence of being unclamped, labor disturbances are negligible, war production is ahead of schedules, trade in staple goods is expanding and marked by considerable interchanging among jobbers, this being especially true of textiles, paucity of which is noteworthy, and demand for which looms up large notwithstanding upward bounding prices. In fact dearth of textiles creates apprehension of a famine later on and causes retail merchants, many of whom visited the larger markets this week, to buy more freely than they should like to do.

On the other hand so-called luxuries are comparatively neglected, but even in this respect old incidents are numerous enough to develop exceptions to the rule, and in a general way buying of spring goods by the ultimate consumer is still held in leash awaiting spring weather.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, March 2

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Alexandria, La.—Solomon Meyer; U. S. Alexander, J. J. Goldberg & Son of J. Goldberg & Son; Essex. Baltimore—S. P. Spear of Spear Bros. Co.; Essex. Charleston, S. C.—H. F. Fekker; U. S. Dallas, Tex.—M. Saffir; U. S. Knoxville, Tenn.—W. W. Harbison of Harbison Shoe Co.; Essex. Memphis, Tenn.—W. H. Perkins of Bra. Philadelphia—P. Barnett; U. S. New York—W. W. Bowman of Charles Williams Stores; 113 Lincoln St. New York—H. Levy; U. S. Philadelphia—P. Barnett; U. S. San Francisco—J. W. Rogers of Rogers Shoe Co.; Essex. Savannah—Joseph Berg of National Shoe Co.; Essex. Savannah—N. Bluestein; U. S. Savannah—N. Freeman; U. S. St. Louis—Otto Matthews of Brown Shoe Co.; Essex. Wheeling, W. Va.—W. J. McCormick of The Hub; U. S.

LEATHER BUYERS

Auburn, N. Y.—A. G. Husk of Dunn McCarthy & Co.; Essex. St. Louis—A. M. Fok; Essex.

The Christian Science Monitor is on file at the rooms of the Shoe and Leather Association, 166 Essex Street, Boston.

BOSTON CLEARING HOUSE

Figures representing Boston clearing house exchanges and balances for today and the week compare:

Saturday Exchanges \$46,602,922 \$37,935,146 Balances 7,022,636 5,424,789 For week Exchanges \$262,982,630 \$220,518,976 Balances 46,474,697 31,462,483 The local United States Sub-Treasury's credit balance today is \$96,403.

DRY GOODS BUSINESS GAINS

CHICAGO, Ill.—The wholesale dry goods business for February shows a gain over the corresponding month last year. Collections for the month also show a good gain, says the John V. Farwell Company. General business conditions are gradually becoming more satisfactory with the passing of the unfavorable handicaps of the rigorous winter.

ELEVATED'S GROSS DECLINES

During February the gross earnings of the Boston Elevated Railway Company showed a decrease of \$69,832, or 4.86 per cent, as compared with the similar month last year.

EXCHANGES ABROAD CLOSED

LONDON, England—The stock exchange was not in session today.

LIVERPOOL, England—The cotton exchange remained closed today.

BOSTON RESERVE
BANK'S SHOWING

The condensed statement of financial condition at the close of business on March 1, 1918, of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston is:

RESOURCES	
Gold and gold certificates:	
In settlement fund.....	\$20,668,000
In bank.....	10,575,230
5% redemption fund.....	2,000,000
Gold with foreign agencies.....	3,675,000
Gold with fed res agt.....	48,575,535
Legal tender notes, silver certificates, subsid coin, etc.....	5,857,427
Total reserve.....	91,458,192
U. S. bonds.....	57,308,467.21
Commercial paper.....	3,651,000.00
Member bank col notes.....	21,684,816.11
U. S. bonds.....	21,150.00
One year treasury notes.....	2,194,000.00
U. S. cert of indebt.....	25,000.00
Due from other federal reserve banks, net.....	6,330,287.33
Federal res notes on hand.....	2,908,745.00
National bank notes.....	4,000.00
Currency forwarded for redemption.....	194,310.00
Total resources.....	\$186,693,547.65

LIABILITIES	
Capital paid in.....	\$6,018,300.00
Surplus.....	75,100.00
Government deposits.....	6,724,129.20
Due to member banks.....	\$2,823,453.56
Cashier's checks.....	21,150.00
Fed res notes outstanding.....	90,179,536.19
Other liabilities.....	751,893.70
Total liabilities.....	\$186,693,547.65

REAL ESTATE

John G. Palfrey has transferred title to 158 Mt. Vernon Street, Beacon Hill, to J. Devereaux Winslow, who purchases for occupancy. The property is situated near Brimmer Street and extends through to Lime Street in the rear. It is assessed for a total of \$115,000 of which amount \$6000 is on the brick dwelling and \$5500 on the 1365 square feet of land.

Papers have today been recorded in the sale of property at 23 Allston Street, Beacon Hill, Edmund H. Talbot et al, trustees, conveying title to the Boston Safe Deposit & Trust Co., trustee. The estate is on the corner of Bowdoin Street and consists of a lot of land containing 1085 square feet together with a brick dwelling, total assessment being \$16,000 of which amount \$11,900 is on the land. Codman & Street were the brokers in both of these sales.

Elizabeth May has purchased two three-story and basement swell-front houses, owned by Samuel Carro, in the South End, one of which is situated at 111 Appleton Street on 1170 square feet of land, and taxed on a valuation of \$6000, including \$2900 on the lot. The other parcel is situated at 101 Warren Avenue, on 1047 square feet of land, the total assessment being \$6400, with \$2900 on the lot.

The five-room bungalow with 6770 feet of land at 107 Woodward Street, Newton Highlands, has been sold by Robert A. Johnson to H. V. Phillips, who purchases for a home. The property is valued at \$4850, of which \$850 is on the land. John T. Burns & Sons, Inc., were brokers in these transactions.

SALES IN THE NEWTONS

The property at 53 Lombard Street, Newton, has been sold for P. Mulcahy to Louis C. Hungerford of Boston. It consists of an 11-room stucco and frame residence, with about 15,000 square feet of land and is assessed for \$11,500.

The five-room bungalow with 6770 feet of land at 107 Woodward Street, Newton Highlands, has been sold by Robert A. Johnson to H. V. Phillips, who purchases for a home. The property is valued at \$4850, of which \$850 is on the land. John T. Burns & Sons, Inc., were brokers in these transactions.

BOUGHT IN BRIGHTON

The sale of a single frame dwelling property at 152 Market Street, Brighton, including 29,762 square feet of land, has been closed. The whole property is assessed on a valuation of \$8400. The Hollis Real Estate Trust conveys to Ellen T. Havecan, who buys for occupancy, through the office of Taft & Waite.

SUBURBAN PROPERTY SALES

The sale is reported of a new three-story brick apartment house at 19 Long Avenue, Allston, containing three apartments. The property carries an assessment of \$13,100, of which \$1100 is on the 2118 square feet of land. Edward W. Fuller conveyed to Walter D. Berry.

Mary B. Horacek has sold to the Metropolitan Realty Association, Inc., her property at 97 Coleman St., Dorchester. It consists of a frame single house and store, together with 1837 square feet of land. Total assessed value is \$4600, of which the land carries \$600. In connection with this the Metropolitan Realty Association, Inc., conveys to Mary B. Horacek, who bought for a home and investment, a frame two-apartment house and 3200 square feet of land situated at 63 Sawyer Avenue, Dorchester. The total assessment is \$5600, of which the land is valued at \$800.

Sale is reported of the property situated on Common and Washington streets, and Staten Road, Braintree, Mass., consisting of about 20,000 square feet of land, together with a modern 2-family frame house. Dr.

Walter D. Berry conveyed to Frances I. Welch Henry W. Savage, Inc., were the brokers.

FARMS AND COUNTRY ESTATES

Sale is reported of the Elizabeth Lewis farm on Brandy Hill, Thompson, Mass. It comprises 110 acres of land, 70 acres of which are in a high state of cultivation. There is an orchard of 200 trees, pine grove, a 10-room farm house, large barns, and several other large outbuildings. The purchaser was Marie D. Lagerberg, who will make extensive improvements and occupy.

The Elizabeth Lewis farm in Stow, Mass., has been sold. It comprises 90 acres of land and a 10-room farmhouse, barn, granary and other outbuildings. The purchaser was Charles E. Gaiger, who has taken possession. Sale is reported of the Georgina Mayberry estate at 53 River Street, Marlborough, comprising 40,000 square feet of land, together with a nearly new seven-room house and outbuildings. The purchaser is William Warren, who will occupy.

The Seamen's Savings Bank, owners of the estate at 11 Richdale Avenue, Somerville, have sold the property comprising a nine-room frame dwelling and 3100 square feet of land. John Kinney was the purchaser.

Isaac Goldberg has sold the estate, 7 and 9 Moon Street, Worcester. It consists of two three-family frame dwelling houses, with modern conveniences and 10,000 square feet of land, assessed on a total valuation of \$14,000. The purchaser is William Loder.

A property belonging to William E. Borden, located at 11 Hadwen Lane, Worcester, being an eight-room frame dwelling and 5000 square feet of land, was sold to H. H. Ames, who bought for his own occupancy.

The Raymond Goding place on Taft Hill, Oxford, Mass., has been sold. It comprises three acres of land together with an eight-room dwelling, barn and extensive poultry plant. The purchaser was Frank Sweeney of Providence, R. I. These sales were negotiated through the office of the Edward T. Harrington Company, Boston.

REAL ESTATE SUMMARY

The files of the Real Estate Exchange show the following entries of record at the Suffolk Registry of Deeds for the month of February:

	Feb 1918	1917	1916
No. of mgs.....	471	891	1,047
Am. of mgs: \$2,124,408 \$6,954,693 \$6,650,223			
No. of trans.....	1,034	1,747	2,008

CANADA STEAMSHIP LINES' EARNINGS

The Canada Steamship Lines, Ltd., reports gross revenue of \$13,533,815 in 1917, a gain of \$1,411,687 over 1916. Operating expenses increased \$1,447,268, leaving net revenue of \$4,023,864, against \$4,059,544. The balance for dividends was equal to 10.70 per cent on the common stock. The company reduced the debt by \$130,000 and paid off the dividends in arrears on the preferred stock, the total of dividends disbursed being \$2,470,166. The surplus account was increased by \$500,000 to \$2,374,754.

SHIPPING NEWS

Wholesale fish prices were lower today than they have been in weeks, a fact that dealers explain by the statement that fish has been arriving in large quantities all week, and that Saturday is a dull day for sales. Seven vessels arrived at the South Boston mart today as follows: Schrs Robert & Arthur 48,400 pounds, Russell 55,000, Jeannette 75,000, Mary F. Sears 61,000, W. H. Moody 43,500, Ellen & Mary 86,000, and Laverna 47,400. Wholesale dealers' prices per hundredweight: Haddock \$9@9.50, steak cod \$8.75, market cod \$6.50@6.75, and pollock \$7.25@11.

Gloucester arrivals today were: Gill netters 28,000 pounds codfish, small boats 25,000 flounders, and the schr Corinthian from Nova Scotia with a cargo of salted cod.

FEBRUARY INCORPORATIONS

ALBANY, N. Y.—During February 649 stock companies were incorporated with the Secretary of State, having total capital stock of \$40,135,000, compared with 746 companies chartered in January, with aggregate capital of \$48,580,000. In February, 1917, 1100 companies, with total capital stock of \$46,694,000, were incorporated.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Quotations of some of the leading issues on the stock exchange here today are: Crump Ship 82½, Elec Stor Bat 49¼, General Asphalt com 16½, Lehigh Nav 63¼, Lake Superior 15¼, Phila Co 25, Phila Co ptd 31¼, Phila Elec 25¼, Phila Rap Tr 26¼, Phila Tract 71, Union Tract 41, United Gas Imp 68¼.

LONDON MONEY
MARKET FIRMER

Funds Less Plentiful, With Several Factors Contributing to This End—Dividend Payments on Large Scale

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—During the week ended Saturday, Feb. 1, money has continued to be somewhat less plentiful and the conditions which produced this phase during the previous week have shown no signs of abatement. There has been the additional factor of the month-end carry over and the disbursement of a large amount of dividends so that money over night has often been quoted at 3½ per cent with a good deal of sympathy on the part of the discount quotations. No immediate change in the monetary situation is to be anticipated in the next few weeks although there is considerable talk of suspending the sale of treasury bills over the counter at the Bank of England. From now onward for the next few weeks dividend payments will be on a heavy scale, particularly so in the case of railway stocks, and revenue collections will probably exceed all precedents. It is thought possible that a further reduction may be made in treasury-bill rates and bank-deposit rates with a view to attracting subscriptions to the National War bonds, but at present the sales of this type of paper, owing to the activities of the tank banks, seems to need little further encouragement. Although it is said that further efforts have been made by holders of Russian treasury bills to gain further concessions from the Exchequer authorities, the position in regard to these securities remains unaltered and seems likely to continue so.

The Exchequer statement of revenue and expenditures for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 26, shows a very substantial amount of income and a relatively small outflow. The latter was only £37,485,000 and revenue was £21,447,000. Income tax collections contribute £12,152,000 toward this sum, and excess profits £5,244,000, and £1,829,000 came in from customs and excise. The deficit of some £16,000,000 was more than covered by the proceeds from the war bonds, which yielded £37,479,000 to the Exchequer, and permitted the retirement of £22,000,000 of ways and means advances. War savings certificates brought in £2,500,000 and £992,000 was received from "other debt."

Despite a reduction in the revenue the position of the Bank of England is slightly improved. The note circulation is £673,000 larger and the bullion stock is £308,000 lower so that the reserve is £981,000 down. Government securities receded almost £1,000,000 and other securities declined £3,325,000, "public deposits" declined £3,578,000 and the market lost £1,796,000 off other deposits. The ratio of reserve to liabilities is a mite higher at 19.37 per cent.

The price of silver still declines, though this week the pace is slower than a week ago. The market is quiet and some interest was aroused by the Chancellor of the Exchequer's announcement on Thursday that while there was at present no intention to issue 6s. currency notes, a stock had been printed should the need arise.

A significant feature of the foreign exchange market has been the marked rise in the Dutch, Scandinavian and Swiss rates. Madrid and Paris have both moved against London. There is nothing definitely known as to what action, if any, has been taken, or what conclusion has been arrived at by the British mission to Madrid, and it is reported that the conferences which were being held in Madrid have been suspended temporarily and that the mission has returned to England. The Stock Exchange has been quieter than ever. The flow of money into the war bonds and the collection of income tax has practically denuded

the stock markets of buying orders except for a few industrial securities. The general tone, however, has been maintained at a firm level with comparatively few selling orders. Rubber share prices have been dull and mining shares, with the exception of a few Rhodesian descriptions, have sympathized with the other departments.

MANY DIVIDEND RATES INCREASED

Although Outlook Not So Bright Among Rail and Traction Issues, Industrials Did Well

The omission of dividends by such leaders in the railway and street railway fields as St. Paul and Brooklyn Rapid Transit should not serve completely to overshadow the brighter story which the industrial companies have been recording in the last few weeks.

No less than seven prominent industrial corporations have in the last fortnight increased their dividend declarations. Though practically all have been aided by war business, directly or indirectly, they cover a wide range of industries, namely equipment, canning, munitions, oil and motors.

In two instances, an extra disbursement has been simply designated as a regular distribution. In another an extra was added to the regular distribution, but in the majority of instances the regular rate was increased.

The list of corporations, whose directors have very recently increased dividends, together with the date and change of dividend, follows:

Date	Old Rate	New Rate
Nat Enamel, Feb. 20	4	4½
N Y Air Brake Feb. 20	2½	2½ ex 5
Nat Lead, Feb. 21	1	1¼
Mex Pet, Feb. 25	1½	2
Cont Can, Feb. 26	1¼	1½
Chandler M, Feb. 27	2	2½ ex 3

*Annual dividend.

MASSACHUSETTS
GAS EARNINGS

As anticipated, the earnings of the Massachusetts Gas subsidiary companies experienced a substantial recovery in January. Roughly speaking they amounted to double the December net, or an improvement from \$166,431 to \$328,811.

The New England Fuel & Transportation Company, the gas subsidiary, which in December was able to earn only \$51,636 because of transportation congestion, showed \$141,774 net in January. With the 90-cent gas rate in effect in January, Boston Consolidated earned \$14,000 additional net; in fact, every one of the six reporting subsidiaries made a more satisfactory return.

For the seven months to Jan. 31, Massachusetts Gas subsidiaries have earned, without including any profits from the J. B. B. Coal Company or the New England Manufacturing Company, \$2,810,000 net, which is equal to a year's bond interest and preferred dividends, plus 5.2 per cent on the \$25,000,000 common. It is proper to add, however, that this is before excess profits taxes.

UNITED FRUIT TO ANTICIPATE NOTES

The United Fruit Company has authorized its bankers, Lee, Higginson & Co., to anticipate payment of its \$10,000,000 notes, due May 1 of this year, provided proceeds are used to buy United States Treasury 4½ per cent certificates of indebtedness issued in anticipation of the next Liberty Loan.

This offer on the part of the company to anticipate their notes by two months shows not only its strong cash position, but a willingness to cooperate with the Government in placing Liberty bonds.

BELL TELEPHONE CO. OF CANADA

MONTREAL, Que.—The Bell Telephone Company of Canada reports for the year ended Dec. 31, last, net earnings of \$1,973,070, equal to 10.9 per cent on the outstanding common stock, compared with \$2,469,243 in 1916. The company's final surplus amounts to \$2,181,027, as compared with \$1,647,955 last year.

GOLD HOLDINGS INCREASE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—On Feb. 1, 1918, the United States Treasury held gold coin and bullion to the amount of \$3,038,545,652, as compared with \$2,912,465,116 on Feb. 1, 1917. United States gold holdings have increased \$1,151,274,988 since the outbreak of the war, the holdings on Aug. 1, 1914, being \$1,887,270,664.

A NEW ENGLAND WATER POWER
Natural Resource Profitably Conserved

CONNECTICUT RIVER POWER CO.

(of New Hampshire)

6% Guaranteed 5 Year Notes

Due April 1923

To Net 7%

Legal for New Hampshire Savings Banks

The Connecticut River Power Company has for nine years supplied low cost power to diversified industries and Public Service Companies in Central New England

Earnings, many times note interest charges

Circular on request

Price 96 and Interest netting 7%

BAKER, AYLING & YOUNG

50 Congress Street

PHILADELPHIA

BOSTON

SPRINGFIELD

We recommend the purchase of well secured bonds at present prices

LEE, HIGGINSON & Co

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

OUTLOOK BETTER
AT PENNSYLVANIA

Candidates for the Red and Blue Varsity and Freshman Nines Are Showing Improvement in Their Daily Practice Work

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Prospects of strong varsity and freshman baseball teams being turned out at the University of Pennsylvania this spring are growing brighter and brighter as the practice goes on. This is very gratifying in view of the fact that many of last year's Red and Blue varsity team are now in the service, and the number of new candidates has not equaled those of previous years. This is also true in regard to the 1921 team.

Candidates for both teams are working hard in the gymnasium under the direction of Coaches Thomas and Carls. The regular workouts of the varsity are on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and of the freshmen, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. These practice sessions have produced some gratifying results. Gilhooley and Warwick have been found to be capable of filling the position of varsity catcher, which vacancy was the result of Gilmore and Hoch entering the service.

For the freshman team there have lately appeared several men who are showing up well as pitchers.

The return of Pitcher Bernhardt, who was one of the best intercollegiate boxmen last year, has greatly helped the varsity. He and John White, shortstop, and Outfielders David Bennis and J. H. Light are the four veterans of last year around which Coach Thomas will build his team this spring. The second defense consists of those men who finished the season last year when many of the regulars enlisted. They are Lewis Morgan, George Martin, Fred Thayer, Allen, Joseph Straus and J. L. Martin. Wiese, who played left field on the freshman team last year, and who was counted on to aid the varsity this year, has transferred to Swarthmore College.

There are at least seven men of last year's varsity who would be on the nine this year had they not entered the service. Capt. J. H. Berry Jr. entered the third officers' training camp at Camp Dix. Wheeler Gilmore is a sergeant, U. S. A. C., in the American expeditionary force in France. Joseph Yates has a first lieutenant's commission in the Pennsylvania State Cavalry. Bell is in the B. H. U. No. 20. Sidney Thayer is corporal in United States Marines, American expeditionary force, France.

Sweeney, shortstop, and Mitchell, pitcher, of last year's freshman team, who are active at present on the basketball squad, will probably be bright prospects for the varsity nine. Other 1920 men who are back this year are Burns, first base; Leopold, pitcher; Wolff, catcher; Manning, third base; Neylon, catcher; Bowen, second base, and Sheffield, pitcher.

The competitors for freshman and varsity managements are reporting daily to arrange for each indoor practice. The season's schedule will be published as soon as it is completed and ratified by the athletic council.

AMHERST FIVE WINS
BASKETBALL GAME

AMHERST, Mass.—The Amherst College five defeated the Massachusetts Agricultural College basketball team in a fast and closely-contested game here Friday night, by the score of 29 to 27. The game was held in the Pratt gymnasium. The summary is as follows:

AMHERST M. A. C.
Zink, f. 13
Kennedy, f. 11
Maynard, c. 11
Palmer, g. 11
Davison, f. 11
Score—Amherst College 29, Massachusetts Agricultural College 27. Goals from floor—Zink 4, Kennedy 3, Maynard 3 for Amherst, Whitte 7, McCarthy 3, Stedman 2 for Massachusetts Aggies. Goals from free throws—Kennedy 9 for Amherst, McCarthy 3 for M. A. C. Referee—Aspinwall. Time—20-minute periods.

TO PLAY POSTPONED
BASKETBALL GAME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—The postponed basketball game between the University of Minnesota and the University of Wisconsin will be played off at Madison March 18. Northwestern University has written Coach L. J. Cooke it will neither play off its postponed game with Minnesota nor the game scheduled for March 9 here. Coach Cooke had proposed March 18 for the postponed contest.

PENN. MAT MEN WIN VICTORY

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The University of Pennsylvania scored an easy victory over Columbia University in the annual wrestling match between the two colleges at Morningside Heights Friday night, winning by a score of 21 to 6. The Red and Blue grapplers have won the annual mat tilt for the past half dozen seasons.

VOLK TO COACH TUFTS NINE

MEDFORD, Mass.—Walter Volk was appointed coach of the Tufts College baseball team at a meeting of the advisory board, Friday. He is a graduate of the college and one of the best first basemen that ever wore the brown and blue, being a member of the 1915 and 1916 teams.

YALE DEFEATS
PRINCETON TEAM

Eli Swimmers Win Aquatic Meet and Hold First Place in the Championship Standing

SWIMMING STANDING			
Won	Lost	P.C.	
Yale	5	0	1,000
Princeton	5	1	833
Pennsylvania	3	3	500
Columbia	2	3	400
City College	0	8	000

WATER-POLO STANDING			
Won	Lost	P.C.	
Columbia	5	0	1,000
Yale	4	1	800
Princeton	2	4	333
City College	0	8	000

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Yale University, champion of 1917, is today holding undisputed claim to first place in the championship standing of the Intercollegiate Swimming Association, following its victory over the Princeton varsity aquatic team in the first of these home-and-home dual meets at the Yale pool Friday evening by a score of 30 to 23. This victory gives Yale a record of five straight and makes the Eli the only undefeated team in the league. The return meet will be held at Princeton March 16. Yale also won the water-polo game, 25 to 15.

It was one of the most exciting meets held in the Yale pool in some time. Up to the swimming of the relay race, which counts for eight points, the Princeton team was leading, with the score 23 to 22 in favor of the Tigers. The relay race was a battle royal with Capt. R. B. Mayer, anchor man on the Eli team, beating out C. H. Georgi of the Tiger team by inches.

Bedros Kazanjian Jr., of the Princeton team, won the fancy diving event from B. O. Benjamin of Yale.

50-Yard Swim—Won by Mayer, Yale; Georgi, Princeton, second; Hincks, Yale, third. Time, 28s.

Diving—Won by Kazanjian, Princeton; Benjamin, Yale, second; Dane, Princeton, third.

220-Yard Swim—Won by Wagner, Yale; Hincks, Yale, second; Twitchell, Princeton, third. Time, 2m. 49s.

100-Yard Swim—Won by Johnson, Princeton; Wagner, Yale, second; Redfield, Yale, third. Time, 1m. 33s.

Plunge for Distance—Won by Kinard, Princeton, 69ft. 6in.; Schenck, Princeton, 62ft.; Boyce, Yale, third, 59ft.

220-Yard Relay—Won by Yale (Peterson, Archibald, Hincks, Mayer); Princeton, second (Brandon, Harris, Johnson, Georgi). Time, 1m. 46½s.

C. E. WHITE WINS
FROM MILBURN

Class B Billiard Champion in Triple Tie for First Place in the Class A Title Standing

E. M. Milburn.....	1	2	43	7.89
David McCandless....	1	2	52	10.03
Alexander Elmslie....	1	2	39	7.89
T. H. Clarkson	0	3	37	8.

DETROIT, Mich.—C. E. White of Brooklyn, United States Class B champion, is today in a triple tie for first place in the Class A championship standing with Corwin Huston of this city and C. S. Heddon, following his victory over E. M. Milburn of Memphis, Tenn., in one of the two games played Friday. This was White's second straight victory.

White clearly outclassed Milburn as he defeated him by the one-sided score of 300 to 150, running the game out in 36 innings. The winner made a high run of 68 and another of 30.

Alexander Elmslie of Milwaukee was the winner of the other game played Friday, defeating T. H. Clarkson of Boston by 300 to 258. Clarkson held the lead during the first 18 innings, but Elmslie passed him in the nineteenth and was never overtaken by the Boston man. Elmslie had a high run of 31 and averaged 7.89. He had five innings in which he failed to score. Clarkson had a high run of 23 and averaged only 6.82. He had 11 innings in which he failed to score. The match by innings follows:

Elmslie—0 1 2 13 14 2 5 0 8 0 2 3 12
15 5 3 20 1 24 17 15 3 2 1 2 31 6 14
6 0 13 10 11 4 23—total 300. High run 31. Average 7.89.
Clarkson—0 0 1 0 1 3 7 13 20 17 16 0 0
1 2 0 7 3 0 19 0 23 5 4 0 2 16 13 0 19
17 4 12 7 15 0 0—total 258—High run 23. Average 6.82.

FIRST CONTINGENT
OF GIANTS GO SOUTH

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The first contingent of the New York National League baseball team left here Friday for Hot Springs, Ark., to start training for the coming season. The party consisting of pitcher C. M. Tesreau, third baseman Henry Zimmerman and Trainer Mackall, will be reinforced en route by pitchers H. H. Sallee, J. C. Benton and Albert Demaree; catchers Lewis McCarty and W. A. Rariden, and second baseman Lawrence Doyle.

In 10 days they will go to Marlin, Tex.

CAMBRIDGE LATIN WINS

Playing the same aggressive brand of hockey which has marked all of its games, the Cambridge Latin School defeated the fast Brookline High seven, 2 to 1, at the Boston Arena, Friday afternoon, in one of the liveliest matches in the interscholastic league series this season. The setback for Brookline gives Newton High undisputed possession of first place in the league standing. These two teams are scheduled to meet next Friday night at the Back Bay indoor rink.

NO WHOLESALE CUT
IN BRAVES' SALARIES

P. D. Haughton, president of the Boston National League Baseball Club, issued a statement this morning saying that 21 of the 27 players on the Boston Braves' reserve list are now under contract for 1918. Mr. Haughton also denied the charges that there had been any wholesale cut in salaries this year, stating that of the 27 players reserved by Boston, 17 have been offered contracts showing an increase; four for the same amount and only six show a reduction.

CLASS B SQUASH
TENNIS TOURNEY

United States Individual Championship Event Starts Today on Courts of Columbia Club

CLASS B CHAMPIONS
1916—T. A. E. Harris, Harvard Club
1917—A. L. Corey, Yale Club

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Play is scheduled to start today in the United States Class B Squash Tennis Association National Squash tournament on the new courts of the Columbia Club and with 41 players entered for the event, the competition promises to furnish some interesting matches.

T. A. E. Harris of the Harvard Club was the winner of the first championship and he was succeeded last year by A. L. Corey, former Yale varsity baseball player and outfielder.

Among the leading candidates for the championship honors this winter are A. E. Ellis of the Harvard Club; C. T. Cooney and E. J. Clapp of the Yale Club, and H. R. Mixsell of the Princeton Club. Cooney and Clapp are former-star Yale varsity athletes. Cooney being the former varsity football player and hammer thrower, while Clapp is the former high and low hurdler. They have been showing up well in squash tennis this winter, as members of the Yale Club teams in the Metropolitan Interclub series.

Columbia University has entered the largest number of players, with 15 to its credit. Harvard is second on the list, with nine; Yale is third, with 6; the Crescent Athletic Club, fourth, with 5; Princeton fifth, with 4; and the Montclair Athletic Club sixth, with 2. The drawings follow:

First Round, Upper Half—J. M. Doig, Crescent A. C., vs. R. A. Granniss Jr., Yale Club; G. A. Cruise, Crescent A. C., vs. W. E. Putnam, Columbia Club; J. H. Cornell, Columbia Club, vs. W. C. Shontz, Columbia Club; A. S. Nase, Columbia Club, vs. Robert Monks, Princeton Club; H. R. Kunhardt, Harvard Club, vs. Ysidor Pendas, Crescent A. C.; W. S. Seaman, Harvard Club, vs. C. L. Cole, Harvard Club.

Second Round (First Round Byes)—H. W. Warner, Columbia Club, vs. winner of Seaman-Cole match; P. W. Chambers, Columbia Club, vs. O. de G. Vanderbilt, Princeton Club; C. T. Cooney, Yale Club, vs. J. A. Victor, Yale Club; A. Lock, Columbia Club, vs. R. M. Elsdott, Yale Club; W. B. Spence, Montclair A. C., vs. P. A. Sellers, Montclair A. C.; J. W. Lee, Harvard Club, vs. E. J. Clapp, Yale Club; A. E. Ellis, Harvard Club, vs. R. J. Streib, Columbia Club; Geoffrey Graham, Princeton Club, vs. R. H. White, Columbia Club; N. F. Torrance, Crescent A. C., vs. R. E. Wigham, Columbia Club.

First Round, Lower Half—A. D. Mitterdorf, Princeton Club, vs. William Adams Jr., Yale Club; M. M. Sterling, Crescent A. C., vs. F. W. Bancroft, Columbia Club; A. S. Scott, Columbia Club, vs. H. S. McKee, Harvard Club; J. W. Burden, Harvard Club, vs. A. B. Cheadle, Columbia Club; H. R. Burt, Columbia Club, vs. A. E. Carleton, Harvard Club; H. R. Mixsell, Princeton Club, vs. J. M. Lynch, Harvard Club.

BASEBALL SCHEDULE
IS BEING ARRANGED

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The schedule of games for the triangular baseball series between Harvard, Yale and Princeton will be decided today at a meeting of the managers of the three colleges in this city. It is practically certain that two games will be arranged between each team with provisions made for a third contest in the case of the first two being divided.

Harvard will be represented at the meeting by Manager R. McA. Lloyd '19 of the nine, while W. A. Buell and F. S. Hyde will be Princeton and Yale delegates, respectively.

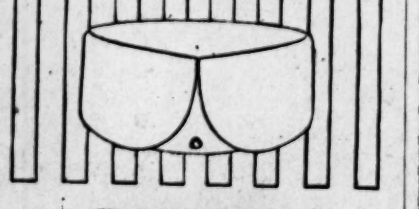
MRS. MORROW IS CHAMPION
BELLEAIR, Fla.—Mrs. G. K. Morrow of Great Neck won the women's championship golf tournament on the Belleair Links Friday when she defeated Miss Helen Morrison of Pittsburgh by 6 up and 5 to play.

WANDERERS VS. NAVY YARD

The Wanderers Hockey Club and the Charleston Navy Yard hockey teams will meet at the Boston Arena this evening in their National Hockey League championship game postponed from Feb. 16.

LEHIGH AT WEST POINT

WEST POINT, N. Y.—The Lehigh University basketball five meets the West Point Academy team here today.



BOXFORD
A CONSERVATIVE LION STYLE
WITH THE OVAL BUTTONHOLE
A PRACTICAL FEATURE OF
Lion Collars
UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO., TROY, N. Y.

CHICAGO WINS
AT BASKETBALL

Maroons Defeat University of Michigan Five by Score of 22 to 15 in Western Conference

WESTERN CONFERENCE STANDING			
Won	Lost	P.C.	
Minnesota	6	2	.750
Wisconsin	5	2	.714
Northwestern	4	2	.666
Indiana	3	2	.600
Purdue	4	3	.571
Chicago	5	4	.555
Illinois	5	5	.500
Ohio State	4	5	.444
Iowa	3	5	.375
Michigan	0	9	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—University of Chicago defeated the University of Michigan by a score of 22 to 15 here Friday night in the fastest basketball game played on the local court this season. The game marked the first visit of a Maroon team to Ann Arbor since 1905, and a large crowd of Wolverine followers were on hand to welcome Michigan's ancient rival.

The Michigan team started off with a rush, determined to halt its straight row of basketball defeats. For a time it was highly successful, holding off the Chicago players by clever teamwork, something it had heretofore lacked all the season. The half ended with Michigan in the lead by one point.

In the second period, however, the Wolverines gave way to their old weakness of taking chances shots at all opportunities and Chicago climbed into the lead. The Maroon players also recovered from their early surprise and returned in kind the fierce attack of the Wolverines.

Chicago, in contrast to Michigan's looseness in this period, played close to the basket. The excellent foot shooting of W. C. Gorgas was a factor in the Maroon victory, while T. Y. Hewlett was the mainstay of the Wolverines. The game was remarkably fast throughout. The summary:

CHICAGO MICHIGAN
Hinkle, f. 7
Long, Jackson, f. 5
Lf. Creis, Emery, Ruzicka
Gorgas, c. 8
Block, lg. 3
Curtis, fg. 1
Score—University of Chicago 22, University of Michigan 15. Goals from field: Hinkle 3, Gorgas 2, Long for Chicago; Hewlett 4, Ryschener for Michigan. Goals from foul—Gorgas 7, Curtis 3 for Chicago; Hewlett 3, Ruzicka 2 for Michigan. Time—20-minute halves.

COLUMBIA WINS
AT WATER POLO

University of Pennsylvania Events Things by Taking Swimming Events by Score of 48 to 5

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Columbia University continues to hold first place in the water-polo standing of the Intercollegiate Swimming Association following its victory over the University of Pennsylvania in their dual meet at the Morningside Heights pool, Friday, by a score of 20 to 10. Pennsylvania, however, won the swimming events by a score of 48 to 5.

In the swimming events the plunge for distance and the fancy diving the Columbia men could not do more than get a third place in each. The summary:

50-Yard Swim—Won by J. R. Kaiser, Pennsylvania; Watts, Pennsylvania, second; Rogers, Columbia, third. Time—24s.

Plunge for Distance—Won by Elderkin, Pennsylvania, (62 feet); Baum, Pennsylvania, (61 feet), second; Petscheck, Columbia, (56 feet), third.

Fancy Dive—Won by Klein, Pennsylvania; Kirchner, Pennsylvania, second; Mable, Columbia, third.

100-Yard Swim—Won by J. R. Kaiser, Pennsylvania; Watts, Pennsylvania, second; Rogers, Columbia, third. Time—1m. 34s.

220-Yard Swim—Won by J. R. Kaiser, Pennsylvania; Leopold, Pennsylvania, second; Frankel, Columbia, third. Time—2m. 48½s.

200-Yard Relay—Won by Pennsylvania; Columbia, second. Time—1m. 52s.

INFIELDER KOPF MAY RETIRE

NEW BRITAIN, Conn.—W. L. Kopf of this city, shortstop of the Cincinnati National League Baseball Club, Friday announced his retirement if the Cincinnati management does not give him as much money as he got last year.

PENN STATE AT ANNAPOLIS

ANNAPOLIS, Md.—The Annapolis Academy wrestling team will meet the Pennsylvania state team here today in a dual meet.

RENSSELAER VS. UNION

TROY, N. Y.—Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute and Union College, the keenest of rivals at basketball, will meet in what gives every promise of being the liveliest game of the intercollegiate season in the '87 Gymnasium tonight.

YALE VS. PRINCETON

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The Yale University wrestling team is scheduled to meet the Princeton varsity here today in their dual competition.



Phelan & Steptoe
Matters and Haberdashers
38-42 BOYLSTON ST. Next to Hotel Touraine

RECORDS BROKEN IN
INTERCLASS MEET

BRUNSWICK, Me.—Honors at the third annual indoor track meet between the sophomore and freshman classes at Bowdoin College, held Friday night, were carried off by R. E. Cleaves '20, of Portland, Me. He won the 440-yard dash and the 880-yard run, establishing new dual-meet records in both events.

CRESCENTS TIE
HARVARD CLUB

One Match to Be Played Will Decide Winner of Class B Interclub Squash Contest

NEW YORK, N. Y.—No decision was reached in the postponed match between the Harvard Club and Crescent A. C. squash tennis teams in the Class B interclub league series Friday. Harvard won three of the contests and the Crescent racquet wielders a like number. The decisive match between G. E. Cruise of the Crescent A. C. and P. H. Frothingham of the Harvard Club has still to be played. It will probably be contested some time next week.

For a time it looked as if the Crescent A. C. would earn the victory on its home courts. J. M. Doig, the club's champion, defeated A. E. Ellis, the Harvard Club leader, in a keenly waged, three-game contest at 15-11, 8-15, 15-10. The other Crescent winners were M. M. Sterling and Ysidor Pendas. Had N. F. Torrance, the veteran Crescent A. C. player, been in better stroke, he would probably have defeated A. H. Lockett and thereby settled the controversy. As it was he bowed in defeat at 15-7, 15-6. The Harvard Club winners, in addition to Lockett, were H. R. Kunhardt and H. S. McKee. The summary:

M. M. Sterling, Crescent A. C. defeated J. W. Burden, Harvard Club, 15-12, 15-5. J. M. Doig, Crescent A. C. defeated A. E. Ellis, Harvard Club, 15-11, 8-15, 15-10. Ysidor Pendas, Crescent A. C. defeated J. W. Lee, Harvard Club, 15-10, 15-9. A. H. Lockett, Harvard Club, defeated N. F. Torrance, Crescent A. C., 15-7, 15-6. H. S. McKee, Harvard Club, defeated J. W. Ivins, Crescent A. C., 15-15, 15-8. H. R. Kunhardt, Harvard Club, defeated Worcester Bouck, Crescent A. C., 8-15, 15-10, 15-11.

WILL PLAY SECOND
ROUND IN TOURNEY

F. W. Buxton and C. T. Russell Friday advanced to the second round of the club squash racquet championship tournament at the Harvard Club. Buxton defeated W. A. Carl three games to one, the scores being 15-12, 12-15, 15-4, 15-4. Russell won from J. W. Wendell, 15-12, 15-12, 12-15, 12-15, 15-12.

The match between Russell and Wendell was a long-drawn-out tussle, as the score indicates. Russell won the first two games, 15-12, only for Wendell to rally and come back and even up the games with two to his credit, 15-12. The "rubber" was another of those 15-12 affairs, with Russell on the winning end.

Carl and Buxton indulged in an interesting match for the first two games, which were split, 15-12. After the second game, Buxton played his usual steady style and won the next two games easily, each, 15-4.

SYRACUSE WINS AGAIN

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Syracuse University kept up its winning streak here Friday night, defeating Colgate by a score of 27 to 18. It was the fifteenth straight victory for the Syracuse passers. Colgate got the jump and led through the first half, being in front, 13 to 12, at half time.

FULHAM GAINS IN
THE COMBINATION

Defeats Millwall by 4 Goals to 2 Thereby Obtaining the Leadership Over Tottenham Hotspurs in Association Football

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London Bureau

LONDON, England.—In London association football, Jan. 19, Fulham gained the full Combination points by defeating Millwall 4 goals to 2, thereby obtaining the leadership over Tottenham Hotspurs. The Spurs were able to effect a draw with West Ham and are considered to have done satisfactorily in achieving this result, seeing that their opponents had the advantage, if it is one, of being on their own ground, and are third in the competition.

Following West Ham come Chelsea, who were beaten on Saturday by 4 to 1 on the Woolwich Arsenal ground. Seven goals were scored both at the Crystal Palace ground and on the Queen's Park Rangers' enclosure. On the former ground Brentford won by the odd goal in seven and in the latter match Clapton Orient lost 6 to 1.

The victory of Everton by 2 goals to 0 on the Manchester City ground was one of the outstanding results in the Lancashire section of the league, this victory lifting Everton into the third place after Stoke and Liverpool. The latter are still the leaders and trounced Manchester United, 5 goals to 1. Stoke defeated Stockport, 2 to 1, in spite of the first goal of the game being scored by the ultimate losers. Burslem had the distinction of being one of the two clubs to win away from home—a feat accomplished at Blackpool, 1 goal to 0. Blackburn Rovers met their twenty-second defeat of the season, losing at Rochdale, 6 to 0. This famous club's goal record stands at 14 for and 105 against, a striking phenomenon of war-time football which, it is expected, will vanish when more normal conditions return. Bolton Wanderers, Oldham Athletic and Southport, shared defeat with other visiting clubs at Burnley, 2 to 0, Bury, 4 to 0, and at Preston, 1 to 0, and completed the Lancashire program.

Leeds and Sheffield both credited themselves with away victories in the Midland section of the league. Leeds were at Leicester where they upset the calculations of the Posse by 4 goals to 2. The same score gave Sheffield United the victory at Hull. Huddersfield Town defeated Birmingham by this score also. One drawing game was played in the section, that between Notts County and Bradford City. A victory for Rotherham by 2 to 0 at the expense of Lincoln City brought the number of completed games to a close, two matches having to be abandoned. All the matches planned by the Scottish League had unavoidably to be postponed.

NEBRASKA FIVE IS
WINNER IN CONTEST

M. V. CONFERENCE STANDING
Missouri 13
Kansas S. A. C. 7
Kansas 7
Washington 4
Nebraska 2
Iowa State College 1
Drake 0

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
LINCOLN, Neb.—The University of Nebraska basketball team defeated the Drake University by a score of 32 to 11 in a Missouri Valley Conference game at the university armory here Friday night. The Nebraska team displayed an even form throughout the game, the first half ending in a score of 16 to 5.

The Drake team lacked marksmanship in goal throws. The two teams will meet this afternoon in the final game between the two colleges.

SOLDIERS AND CANADIAN LOAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—The Canadian soldiers in the trenches and elsewhere overseas responded splendidly to the call of the recent Victory Loan. In two weeks they subscribed \$1,500,000, the number of subscribers being in the neighborhood of 6000. The most enthusiastic subscribers, it is stated, were the men who went over with the first division.

RED SOX BUY PLAYER

The Boston American League Baseball Club announced Friday that it had purchased First Baseman Eibel from the Richmond Club of the International League and also received the signed contract of J. J. Evers. It is thought that the Red Sox plan to use Eibel in a trade with some other club.

PENN. FIVE IS TO
PLAY DARTMOUTH

Victory in Today's Game Will Give Red and Blue the Championship Title for 1918

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MUSIC OF THE WORLD

DANCE AS USED IN BOLM PRODUCTION

Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Le Coq d'Or" to Be Presented on Metropolitan Opera House Stage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Revival of discussion concerning music-drama was inevitable on the announcement of the Metropolitan Opera House production of Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Le Coq d'Or." The scheme calls for the singing by artists grouped on stairways at the sides of the stage, and dancing by other artists in the foreground. The music is in charge of Pierre Monteux; and the mise en scene, worked out by Fokine, is being reproduced by Adolph Bolm. Both Mr. Monteux and Mr. Bolm took part in the original Paris production of 1914.

Mr. Bolm, in talking with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, enumerated some of the advantages of this form over the familiar lyric drama.

"It frees the singer from the vocal restrictions which result from endeavoring to combine physical action with vocalization," he said, "and it frees the actor from the restrictions of the vocalists. But perhaps it is best not to use the term drama, for this plan is probably not adapted to intensified realistic drama, in which a scene may be held in opera by the mere force of an emotional situation in much the same manner that a scene may be held on the speaking stage, and all without much of any physical action. 'The Golden Cockerel' is not drama, but fantasy; and sharp satire comment spiced the action of the characters, as if a Rostand were speaking through them. I have striven to accentuate this satirical touch in working out the mingling, and Mr. Monteux has concentrated on clearness of the melodic line, a clearness which is demanded in the music of Rimsky-Korsakoff, so much of which is unrelieved melody.

"The composer's message will be given to the audience unmodified by exigencies of acting—as it has been given by the Russian Symphony Orchestra and by recitatives in New York recently. But these performances were not entirely convincing. There were places in which the interest lagged; the music was comprehensible; it lacked point, because the point at these places is meant to be chiefly visual.

"The descriptive power of music should not be overstrained. Music projects emotion far beyond where words leave off—as in Wagner's operas, for instance—but in many of them, as in Parsifal, there are bits of pageantry where the music is background or vague atmosphere. As the visual element is so important in all drama, why not let it go free where it does no violence to the composer's intent? Especially I think it should be free in this piece of the Russian master, which seems at times to wait on such representation—suspending its musical quality for what is to be seen by the eye. The libretto calls for color, movement, pageantry, dance. Working hand in hand with the musical score, which we have not altered, we are carrying out these demands to a logical conclusion, lending an art which is but just flowering to an artist whose vision made him foresee it and take half the steps toward it. Ours is not the vandal hand, but that of men who love the master, Rimsky-Korsakoff.

"There is an impression with some that Rimsky-Korsakoff planned 'Le Coq d'Or' in the manner we give it, but this is not so. He wrote it in the old-fashioned way—to be sung by its actors. He is said to have considered writing an opera in which the singer was to stand behind the actor and follow him about as closely as may be, but he never worked this out, and the success or failure of our plan need not be laid at the door of the composer. Indeed, Mrs. Rimsky-Korsakoff protested against the production in Paris and would have prevented it as a distortion of the original concept had she had the power, but the members of the Diaghileff Ballet considered that a masterpiece was being denied the public, because it was not being presented with as much force as it might be."

Mr. Bolm, referring to the influence of the Russian ballet on American composers, remarked: "That the ground broken by the Diaghileff Ballet has led composers irresistibly into this fertile field, just now becoming apparent. At first there was no significant result, but now we see American composers writing in this form. I refer to Charles T. Griffes, John Alden Carpenter and Henry F. Gilbert. They have not been the only composers who found the opera form one which did not lend itself to a full expression of their art. Stravinsky long ago passed it by for other forms. Mr. Gilbert wrote his episode of the 'Place Congo' originally as an opera. Rewritten in ballet form, it is more sincere, more graphic and more available for public presentation."

NEW YORK NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The New York Symphony Society on February 24 brought out in Aeolian Hall a new work by George F. Boyle, who is professor of piano at the Peabody Conservatory at Baltimore. Mr. Boyle has named it a symphonic fantasia. It is conventional enough in treatment but contains a somewhat striking original melodic theme, which gave the piece considerable force. Miss Gulomar Novas played the second Chopin concerto. Victor Kolar, assistant conductor, took the baton to conduct his first symphony, which was played once before, in 1915.

On Tuesday night, the MacDowell

Club presented Charles T. Griffes, the composer, Miss Eva Gauthier, the soprano, and Mitchie How, the Japanese dancer, in a program of works by Mr. Griffes. The composer played a piano sonata which he has lately completed. The work, though strange, perhaps, to some hearers, proves to be clear in structure, intense in feeling and refined in expression. On the whole it should have been easily intelligible to a public that has long known the music of Debussy. Five settings of Chinese lyrics, in which the dancer took part, were on the program.

Henri Verbruggen, at present an Australian musical educator, but formerly a Belgian orchestral director, had the Russian Symphony Orchestra put into his hands on Feb. 21, by the concert manager, Daniel Mayer, to show what he could do as an interpreter of Beethoven. Making up a program of the "Eroica" and the fifth symphonies and the "Leonora" overture, No. 3, he set forth his ideas in general about the composer, and he illustrated his methods, in particular, of obtaining dynamic variety in the performance of classic works.

This musician has gone through the scores of Beethoven, studying carefully the original marks, and he has blue-penciled on certain copies of his players' parts those passages which are to sound soft, and left in those which are to sound loud. Thus he secures a diminuendo, by gradually taking off the number of strings, instead of depending on his men to slacken, by degrees, their tone power. He treats the wind sections of the orchestra in much the same way as the string section, doubling the flutes, for example, toward the climax of a crescendo passage for full orchestra, instead of at the very outset.

In all his editing, he has strictly retained the original notes and instrumentation of Beethoven. Indeed, his idea, as he has explained it, is to give the composer's efforts a heightened realization, not to alter them. The result in performance on this occasion was that the familiar music had extraordinary variety of shading, and the orchestral voices had almost unprecedented clarity. Some portions of the fifth symphony were played with a dynamic refinement that is seldom attained outside of a string quartet concert.

Bellini's "Puritani," an opera written for a vocal quartet of exceptional powers, has found a substantial place in the repertoire of the Metropolitan Opera Company, with Mme. Barrientos singing the role of Elvira and Mr. Lazaro that of Arturo. The revival challenged the full powers of the soprano and the tenor, and signs of effort were observable at the first performance. But these singers and their associates in the cast have now overcome all difficulties through good vocal method and style. The public, in turn, has taken pleasure in the work of an Italian melodist who, with a little longer career, might have attained the simple force of Verdi.

ST. LOUIS NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—At the fifteenth popular concert of the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra, on Sunday afternoon, Feb. 17, Frank H. Spahn, baritone, was soloist.

Willem Willeke, violinist, was the soloist at the twelfth pair of symphony concerts, on Friday and Saturday, Feb. 22 and 23, playing the D'Albert concerto in C major. The work is full of themes of sheer beauty of inspiration, skillfully wrought over orchestration that is so rich in color that its development holds one's attention with an interest scarcely second to the solo themes. The three movements, played without pause, offer technical difficulties that would baffle an artist of less finish than Mr. Willeke. The volume and depth of his tone, organlike in beauty, sang with telling effect throughout the concerto. His interpretation met every demand. The simple themes and harmonies of the Goldmark symphony, "The Rustic Wedding," occupied the first half of the program. Another of Elgar's beautiful tone pictures had its first St. Louis presentation on this program. In the South combines the pastoral with strife, in some rather unusual treatment in orchestration which was interesting to follow. The reading of Mr. Zach brought out all the latent beauty of the composition, and there is much beauty in it.

Two numbers from the regular symphony programs were present on the program for the sixteenth popular concert on Sunday, Feb. 24. It was interesting to see the hearty welcome which the prelude to "The Delectable Forest," Ballantine, and the third movement, "South," from the Hadley symphony, "North, East, South and West," received at the hands of the popular audience. Another interesting feature of the concert was the suite, "Lalla Rookh," by Ernest R. Kroeger, a St. Louis pianist and composer. The "Cavalcade" and "Wedding Festival," the first and third movements, extravagant in the display of elemental color, are made more vivid by the language of the "Far East," which characterizes the intervening picture. The suite is of much interest and will bear frequent hearing. Gladys Stevenson, pianist, was the soloist, playing the Rubinstein concerto in D minor.

FIDDLERS' CONVENTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—The annual convention of the Georgia Old-Time Fiddlers Association has been held the past three days in the Atlanta Auditorium. The sessions bring together fiddle-tune players, largely from the mountains of Georgia, who hold contests for prizes and compete for the state championship.

ORCHESTRA HEARD IN BRITISH WORKS

History of Royal Philharmonic Society Recalled on Occasion of Eight Hundredth Concert

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England—Founded in 1813 "for the encouragement of orchestral and instrumental music," the London Royal Philharmonic Society has a long, if not always respectable, past, using those words, of course, in a strictly artistic sense. During the early days of the society two symphonies, two concertos, two quartets or quintets for string or wind instruments, with two or more vocal concerted pieces, made up the usual evening's program. Now, however, chamber music is excluded.

Grove, besides giving a comprehensive and instructive list of the Philharmonic programs, shows how foreign, non-resident musicians have from time to time been invited to direct the performances, often of works composed at the express request of the society. As Cherubini (1815), Spohr (1820), Weber (1825), Mendelssohn (1829, 1842, 1844, 1847), Hiller (1852), Wagner (1855). The society's intimate connection with these composers, as well as with others, including Beethoven, is well known. A testimony of the popularity of the Philharmonic in 1820 may be found in Spohr's "Autobiography." He writes: "Notwithstanding the high price of admission, the number of subscribers was so great that many hundreds who had inscribed their names could not obtain seats."

The society has just given its eight-hundredth concert, and although in normal times there would probably have been some celebration of this event, the Philharmonic has, in former years, paid scant attention to dates and anniversaries. Otherwise, as some one has pointed out, it would not 93 years ago have produced the ninth symphony of Beethoven at its ninety-ninth instead of its one hundredth concert. To give some idea of the changes and the progress of British musical taste since the society's birth, the analytical program of the eight hundredth concert provided a brief record of the intervening "centuries." This record proves that if British musical taste moves slowly, after all, it does move. For the first century was attained on April 11, 1825, and on that occasion the program was innocent of the name of a single British composer, while on Jan. 28, 1918, nearly 93 years later, there were to be found no less than three, Sir Edward Elgar, Mr. Balfour Gardiner, and Mr. William Wallace.

Elgar's variations ("Enigma") on an original theme ("Dedicated to my friends pictured within") is a work that is now universally admitted to be a masterpiece. The variations were first played at a Philharmonic concert, under Sir Henry Wood, in 1908. An interesting note in the program stated that the subtitle, "Enigma," has been explained by the composer to mean that "another and larger" theme which is never heard "goes with" the theme which is revealed and with all the variations; and up to the present, all attempts to discover from the composer what that theme is have failed.

Mr. Balfour Gardiner's "Overture to a Comedy" was first played by the New Symphony Orchestra at Queen's Hall in 1911. There is something distinctly English, in the best sense, about Mr. Balfour Gardiner's music, something of an Elizabethan warmth and vigor, with a touch, too, of the Elizabethan brusqueness and humor. His work is a welcome corrective to the rather lugubrious efforts of what may be called the "introspective" school. Many modern composers make quite a habit, musically, of being miserable. Perhaps that would not matter so much if they were less successful in making their audiences miserable.

Mr. William Wallace's symphonic poem, "Villon," was given a first performance under the composer's direction at a New Symphony Orchestra concert in 1909. The composer again conducted it at the Leeds Music Festival of 1910, and in the same year it was played for the first time at a Philharmonic concert under the baton of Mr. Landon Ronald. Since then it has been played in Moscow and Petrograd and is now to be found in the repertoire of many English and American orchestras. In this work, the program stated, the composer has attempted to reflect some of the moods which are met with in the poems of François Villon, the French poet of the Fifteenth Century, whom Swinburne saluted characteristically as, "Villon, our sad, bad, glad, mad brother." Instead of setting several of the well-known ballads of the "prince of all ballad-makers" to be sung with orchestral commentary, the composer has aimed at representing certain phases of thought in terms of music. Mr. Wallace has caught very successfully the bustle of old Paris with its street music (galoubet and tambour de Provence) familiar to Villon, "when, from his garret window, not far from the Square Monge, where his statue stands today, he leant forth after penning the lines:

"Je ouys la cloche de Sorbonne,
Qui tous jours à neuf heures sonne
Le salut que l'ange prédit."

An exceptionally attractive program was completed by Rachmaninoff's concerto for pianoforte and orchestra in C minor, the solo part of which was brilliantly played by Mr. Benno Moiseiwitch, and the ever attractive scherzo, "L'apprenti sorcier," of Paul Dukas. Mr. Landon Ronald conducted, in the unavoidable absence of Sir Thomas Beecham.

CHICAGO MUSIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—There was no novelty upon the program of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra at its concert of Feb. 22 and 23, but Frederick Stock, the conductor, offered to the patrons several compositions which had been heard only seldom in the course of the orchestra's ministrations. One of these was the serenade for strings by Tchaikowsky, another a concerto for oboe by Gullhaud, a third Arne Oldberg's fantasia, "At Night," which had been interpreted for the first time at one of the concerts last season.

It is probable that those in Mr. Stock's audience who take their artistic pleasures very seriously and who believe that the end of music arrived when Johannes Brahms laid down his pen, were considerably pained by the remarkable enthusiasm which followed the conclusion of the oboe solo, Tchaikowsky's serenade. There can be no doubt that that section of the composition is a cheap and commonplace affair; but it is a tune, and the ecstasy which greeted it must have given warning to the ultra-modernists that there still is a love of melody in the land. The concerto by Gullhaud was revived for the edification of Alfred Barthel, who is the first oboist of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra. Like the harp, the oboe is provided mostly with banal music. Gullhaud's concerto does not stand apart from its fellows. Its strains are mixed with tragedy and its rhythms are those of the comic operas that were in vogue in 1883.

Mr. Oldberg's fantasia, based upon some verses by Henley, discovered itself to be music of considerable imagination and power. It does not appeal by reason of its sweep of melody, but there are in it sterling merits, and its admirable handling of orchestral color, and its earnestness of musical feeling evoked well-deserved applause. The other two pieces on the program were the love music from the second act of Wagner's "Tristan and Isolde" and "Les Preludes" by Liszt.

On Sunday, Feb. 24, three recitals were set forth. Harold Bauer and Ossip Gabrilowitch presented a program of pieces for two pianos, a form of composition which is comparatively seldom negotiated by artists. Jascha Heifetz, who already had been heard in two recitals in Chicago, offered a third, and a concert of pieces for the piano was essayed by Mary Cameron. The two-piano recital was of admirable worth. It began with an arrangement made by Mr. Bauer of the A minor fantasia and fugue originally written for organ by Bach. Most of this transcription justified its transplantation to the keyboards of the pianos, but, at the close of it, where great and sustained sonority was required, the instruments proved their inadequacy in the matter of suggesting even faintly the majesty of the medium in which Bach had conceived his work. An interesting feature was the arrangement for two pianos made by Brahms of his quintet for piano and strings. Of exquisite beauty was the performance of Schumann's lovely andante and variations. One could not have asked for greater unity of thought and feeling than the two pianists put into their playing of the work. The remainder of the program was made up mainly of pieces which the concert-givers had used in previous recitals as ear-ticklers—Schuetz's "Impromptu rondo," the romance and valse from Arensky's third suite for two pianos and a scherzo by Saint-Saens.

Heifetz attracted an enormous throng to Orchestra Hall. His principal contribution was Mendelssohn's concerto. The slow movement of that composition he performed with tone beauty, but his notions of the finale were the notions of an impetuous boy, which, after all, probably he is. Some pyrotechnic music—Sarasate's "Zapateado" and Paganini's variations on "I palpit"—were presented with marvelous brilliance. That Heifetz still has something to learn in the matter of taste was disclosed in his choice of an arrangement of Mendelssohn's "On Wings of Song," which, made by Joseph Schron, represented music that may have been enjoyed by young ladies in boarding schools of the earlier Victorian era.

On Monday, Feb. 25, the Apollo Club offered to its patrons "The Swan and the Skylark," by Goring Thomas, and Rossini's "Stabat Mater." The club still is uncertain in its tenure upon existence. Some friends possessed of means as well as of sympathy, came to its assistance early in the season, but only the support of the public will insure future safety. It had been planned to repeat Cowen's work, "The Veil," but something went wrong with the provision of the orchestral parts of that composition and Goring Thomas' work had to be substituted for it. Both that and the "Stabat Mater" gave evident pleasure to the chorus and to the listeners, but the connoisseurs, fastidiously inclined, were probably moved to sorrow; for "The Swan and the Skylark" is made up of saccharinity and tinnity. The soloists were Cora Libberton, soprano; Louise H. Slade, contralto; Walter Wheatley, tenor, and Charles E. Gallagher, bass.

TORONTO NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—The Mendelssohn Choir gave concerts on Feb. 18, 19 and 20 under its new conductor, H. A. Fricker, who after a brilliant career in England came to Canada to continue the work so successfully carried on by Dr. A. S. Vogt, the founder, and for 20 years conductor of the choir. The Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra assisted in making the series notable.

The programs included the motet,

"Sing Ye to the Lord," Bach; "A Gaelic Folk Song," Bantock; "The Lord Is My Shepherd," Schubert; "Hymn Before Action," Davies; "An Erikary Love Lull," Robertson; finale from Act II, "Aida," Verdi; trilogy, "The Spirit of England," Elgar; "An Indian Lullaby," Vogt; "Christmas Song," Gretchaninoff; "Songs of the Fleet," Stanford; motet, "How They So Softly Rest," Willan; dramatic cantata, "Scenes from the Saga of King Olaf," Elgar, and the British, French and American national airs.

The orchestral numbers were: Overture, "Leonore," No. 3, Beethoven; symphony, "From the New World," Dvorak; overture, "Le Carnaval Romain," Berlioz; prelude, "L'après-midi d'un faune," Debussy; valse-triste, Sibelius; Polovetski dances from "Prince Igor," Borodin; overture, "The Bartered Bride," Smetana.

The soloists were Miss Olive Kilne, soprano; Lambert Murphy, tenor; and Wilfred Glenn, bass.

PHILADELPHIA NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Max Rosen, the young American Jew whose praises have been enthusiastically sung in New York in recent weeks, made his first appearance here last Friday afternoon and Saturday night at the symphony concert of the Philadelphia Orchestra. On both occasions, Mr. Rosen gave an excellent account of himself. Obviously he offered the best that was in him; and for an artist who has not yet reached his twentieth year, that best is quite out of the ordinary.

Rosen is not gifted, like the greatest of contemporary violinists, with a great resounding tone. But with Rosen, as with Thibaud, this is not necessarily a handicap. Compact and occasionally unassertive as his tone unquestionably is, it can be put to many uses. It has color and a variety which is easily manipulated. Though it seldom rides over the crash of other strings in an orchestral fortissimo, it will separate itself on the approach of a piano passage with a solitary distinction.

Despite his youth, Mr. Rosen seems to have already developed a style. Vitality and emotionalism are the distinguishing attributes of his playing, but beneath these is a stratum of musical intelligence which may prove, as the years pile up, the most lasting basis of his artistic life. The young man's choice of the Brahms concerto in D—a work whose really vast proportions fills it with pitfalls for the uninitiated—proves the nature of his ideals. That he did not achieve all the wonders at which this composition aims is an indication of lacking experience, not ability; and at the same time his striving was always in the right direction. His playing, as well as his stage manner, is marked with the modesty which becomes all artists, and it was doubtless a large factor in his success with the audience.

In view of the impression which Mr. Rosen's compatriot, the incomparable Jascha Heifetz, has made in recent weeks, comparisons, though still usually futile, are inevitable. Both are young men. Without doubt Mr. Heifetz at the present writing has traveled farther toward the goal of his gifts than Mr. Rosen. But when the proper discounts are all made and the most careful estimate is placed upon their respective achievements, it appears that Mr. Heifetz is a young genius and Rosen an extraordinary talent. Mr. Stokowski, the conductor, provided a delightful program, presenting the "Meistersinger" overture of Wagner and the Tchaikowsky symphony in F minor, along with the Brahms concerto. The Brahms number, itself virtually a symphony, provided the sharpest and most diverting contrasts with the Russian number. Conductor and men were in exceptionally fine fettle, so the pleasures of superior performance were added to those of inspired composition.

In his series of subscription concerts here this season, Walter Damrosch is looming up as a rival of Leopold Stokowski in the concoction of novel programs of genuine artistic value and the introduction of artists new to this city. It was Mr. Damrosch who first brought Jascha Heifetz here. Before the season is over he will render a similar service in the case of Mme. Galli-Curci. At his concert last Wednesday afternoon, he presented a program in which the central feature of interest was "Carillon," a patriotic Belgian poem by Emile Cammaerts, set to music by Sir Edward Elgar. Miss Frances Starr, the distinguished actress, was the reader.

"Carillon" is a stirring appeal to the people of Belgium to sing at the sight of their glories. Though there is nothing extraordinary in the translated verses, they made, when presented by Miss Starr, a strong impression. Elgar's music is a background more than an accompaniment, and it is as full of color and as spontaneous as

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anything this composer ever wrote. An adagio (op. 3), for strings, by Lekeu, a composition of meditative outlook, was sympathetically done. And so were Rabaud's second symphony in E minor, and Debussy's "Afternoon of a Faun" and "Fetes," which rounded out the English, Belgian, and French program.

ENGLISH NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England—Classical numbers predominated in the program of the symphony concert given by the Queen's Hall Orchestra. The only novelty was the first performance of a fantasia for orchestra, "Nuit de Carneval," by Nicholas Kanzi, one of the younger generation of Russian composers. There is nothing characteristically Russian in the music, however, which might easily be the work of a clever young man of almost any nationality. The piece is cleverly scored. Miss Adela Verne played the solo part of the Brahms pianoforte concerto in D minor, but failed, perhaps, to make the audience forget that Brahms was addicted to moments, or even minutes, of "respectable solemnity." Miss Verne marred her performance by a whole-hearted indulgence in the "spreading" of chords. The singer of the afternoon was Mr. Gervase Elwes, and Sir Henry Wood conducted. The arrangement of the program left something to be desired; one of the most interesting items, a tone-poem, "En Saga," by Sibelius, being relegated to the end of a concert already much too long.

At a meeting of composers and other members of the public and trade interested in performing rights, the following resolutions, proposed by Sir Charles Villiers Stanford and seconded by Mr. H. R. Clayton, were passed:

1. That when the performing rights in any British music are held by anyone other than the original composer or publisher of that music, it shall be essential for the safety of the public and the performers of music that the assigns or assignees of those rights, or the agent controlling them for the composer and publisher, shall keep a register of works on which the fees are claimed, open for the inspection of the public, the register to set out fully the rights controlled, including the amount of fees payable for the performance of each work.

2. That Parliament should be asked to legislate along these lines.

Lord Sydenham, who explained the necessity of the resolutions, was in the chair.

THE HOME FORUM

Hungering After Righteousness

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THERE is never any particular advantage to be gained by chasing the meaning of words through a dictionary, words that is to say, which are found in the Bible. It may be an interesting thing to do, but that is altogether another matter. In any case it is commonly a great waste of time, for the exact meaning can always be found, unerringly, by the test of the spiritual meaning of the text.

Take the word righteousness, for instance, it does not in the least matter what the meaning of the word was in the Tenth Century, much less in the original Old English. The question is what did it mean in the Elizabethan English into which the King James Translation was made, for that should be the true equivalent of the Greek. If, indeed, the student is going to more original sources, he must trace the word in the Greek text to its meaning in the Greek language at the time that the First Gospel was written. And this will not necessitate his deciding the date of the manuscript, and after that the equivalent of the Greek, not in the ordinary literature of the country, but in that bastard Greek, with the boatman's idiom, called koine, in which the four Gospels were written. By that time the searcher will probably have come to the conclusion that it is safer to trust to his own spiritual perception for enlightenment.

As a matter of fact, the word righteousness is a very simple example. However you trace its meaning you will always come back to the same place. It may originally, in the Greek, have meant justice, in the sense of judging righteous or true judgment, but it, in any case, meant observance of the rules of right or uprightness, which it so happens is something very near the meaning of the Old English word itself. Righteousness, then, is rightness; it is observance of Principle or Truth. It therefore naturally follows that those who hunger and thirst after it will, as Jesus declared, in the Sermon on the Mount, be filled. For Jesus also declared that those who knew the truth would be freed by the truth.

Now the man who hungers and thirsts after righteousness is simply the man who desires rightness or truth more than anything in the world, and desiring this is certain to be filled, that is to obtain it. Moreover, since Truth is and must be, in the very nature of things, spiritual, a man giving himself up entirely to the pursuit of Truth, must turn his back on the whole gamut of the physical senses, and so on the belief of life in matter. Any person, then,

who will honestly begin to consider the question, for a moment, will be driven to the admission that the whole of wrong doing comes from the temptation to indulge or gratify the senses; and, therefore, that the man who sets to work, persistently and wholeheartedly, to deny the suggestions of the senses, is bound, in the long run, to learn the truth, and so to gain eternal life, for, as Jesus himself declared, "This is life eternal, that they might know thee the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom thou hast sent." In other words, a man must know the truth, and by knowing this truth be freed from the bondage of the senses. "Sensualism," Mrs. Eddy truly writes, on page 337 of Science and Health, "is not bliss, but bondage. For true happiness, man must harmonize with his Principle, divine Love; the Son must be in accord with the Father, in conformity with Christ."

The attraction of the senses lies in their suggestion that by surrender to them alone can a man enjoy life. Their treachery is hidden in the fact that they conceal from him the inevitable pain which is bound up with the gratification of them. The more acute that is to say, the pleasure derived from the senses, the more completely a man is likely to succumb to the thrall of matter, and so bring himself face to face not with life but with death. No matter how far removed the aftermath of pain may seem to be, it is there all the time, unless the knowledge of Truth is gained in time. This surely is the law of cause and effect which Jesus was endeavoring to make plain to the world in the story of Dives. Dives rioted literally in all the delights of the senses. No warning or suffering came to save him. Only too late, in hell in torment, did he discover what this hungering and thirsting after sensual appetite had brought to him, namely, a belief in the reality of the pain of matter so strong that he could not free himself from it. Lazarus, on the other hand, found his hell in a belief in matter that caused him torment in this life. Thus the love of matter was burned out of him, and he found beyond the grave a comparative sense of peace.

Now, curious as it may seem, both Dives and Lazarus had hungered and thirsted after matter, though from opposite poles. Dives had found all the joy and sensual delight of matter, Lazarus all the misery and sensual pain of matter. Lazarus' experience left him, naturally, less wedded to matter, and better able to hunger and thirst after righteousness, but it was,

all the same, only an antithetical experience to that of Dives. The superficial difference between the anchorite and the sybarite is that the one fears and the other loves matter, but scientifically they are both materialists. Matter, that is to say, is equally real to each of them. Both, in their way, hunger and thirst after matter, that is they have their thoughts perpetually fixed on it. Jesus the Christ came to break this mesmeric spell, to teach men not only to fix, but how to fix, their thoughts on righteousness, on rightness or Truth. In other words, to show them that as their mortal or human mind gave place to the Mind of Christ, their mortal or human consciousness would give place to a spiritual consciousness, which is the incarnation of God, Truth, manifested in the flesh. Not that this mortal or human mind, or mortal or human consciousness, would become better or purer, but that it would be subjected to that law of annihilation of which Mrs. Eddy speaks, on page 243 of Science and Health, when she writes, "Truth, Life, and Love are a law of annihilation to everything unlike themselves, because they declare nothing except God."

There is, and there can be nothing but the one Mind, God, and the idea of this Mind, man or infinite creation, made in the image and likeness of God. But as the carnal mind gives place to the divine, the law of annihilation begins to work on the suppositions or unreal. The human or temporal is annihilated, and the spiritual or eternal begins to be manifested, whilst a man is still in the flesh. "This testimony of Holy Writ sustains the fact in Science," as Mrs. Eddy writes, on page 573 of Science and Health, "that the heavens and earth to one human consciousness, that consciousness which God bestows, are spiritual, white to another, the unilluminated human mind, the vision is material." The law of annihilation has been working. The consciousness of humanity or matter has given place, in a degree to the consciousness of Spirit. But it is spiritual and not human consciousness which, while a man still remains human, is manifested in the place of the human consciousness annihilated by Truth, and thus is God, Truth, manifested in the flesh, by the overcoming of something that is unlike Himself, whether sin, disease, or death.

But to reach this consciousness which God, Truth, bestows, a man must hunger and thirst after righteousness, after rightness or Truth.



Dahabeeyehs on the Nile

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"Three modes of progress are open to the traveler who desires to visit the monuments of the splendor of the Pharaohs, to see the broad levels that spread on each side of the Nile above the Delta, with their fertile plains and singular villages and towns, and to tread the narrow gorge with its ramparts of granite, which hem in the stream as it tears and tumbles

past Syene (Assuan) and forces its way into Egypt proper."

Thus comments G. Ebers, the German Egyptologist and author of historical novels, much read in their day, by means of which he sought to popularize Egyptian lore. He is writing in "Egypt," translated from the German by Clara Bell.

"The tourist" who travels merely to say that he has been and seen, and to carry home a general idea of "foreign parts" will choose the steamboat. Other travelers, he says, now proceed by railway. "But anyone who likes to be his own master, and to whom it is possible to halt and to stay where he pleases, will secure one of the dahabeeyehs, or Nile boats, which lie for hire at anchor in the harbor of Bo-

lak—large or small, cheap or dear, quite plain and simple, or fitted up with every comfort."

"The shape of the dahabeeyehs has undergone little change since the time of the Pharaohs. They lie here in numbers and so close together that it is difficult to understand how, when they are ready to start, they find a way out into the river."

The whole "magical spell" which the Nile "exercises on every thinking man whose privilege it is to be borne southward on its mighty flow we could not appreciate till now, when the turmoil of the metropolis is behind us, and deep silence reigns around—while we glide past verdant fields and hoary ruins, palm groves bowing in the wind, and naked sterile rocks, busy villages

and towns, and . . . dingy manufacturing chimneys, and gaudily painted temples. Sometimes the mountain wall comes so close to the river that the boatman retires to a distance, but never more than a few miles from the banks. Wherever there is a level soil, be it never so small, the peasant brings it into till, and a village grows up there. Meadows, hamlets, rocks and islands, the groves of palm and sycamore, ships and sails, dykes and contrivances for raising the water, numerous as they are, are all so much alike that it is impossible to distinguish them, and yet the attention is never wearied, for the lights and colors are more various and brilliant in this valley and on these hills than anywhere else on earth; whether seen in the tender haze of early morning, in the golden glory of noon, in the evening hour, when the setting sun turns the over-arching sky to a purple canopy, or in the refreshing night, when Hesperus shines like a younger moon, and the moon with a calm, silvery light, like a cooler sun, while the planets and stars sparkle with astonishing brightness in the pure deep blue heaven. How various, too, are the figures and occupations of the men in the towns and villages we stop at! and our astonishment and delight are ever new at the works of the Pharaohs, of the Greeks and Romans, which tempt every lover of history to visit them and linger."

March in New England

"The week between March eighth and fourteenth was filled with spring messages," notes Frank Bolles. "The air whispered them and the stems of the willows blushed with joy at what it said. The sun stripped the snow from the earth and found beneath it green grass, buttercup and five-finger leaves and the sage-green velvet of the mullein. Ice moved in the streams and partially melted in the marshes, and its going was hailed with merry music by song sparrows, bluebirds, and red-wing blackbirds."

"Not long after sunrise on the twelfth I was in a tangle of rose bushes, willows and rushes. It was a still, warm morning. Birds were singing on every side. They were not chirping pretty fragments of song but pouring out in all the plenitude of fearless happiness their greeting to home and a new day. I saw nearly a dozen song sparrows, a bluebird, a tree sparrow, a flock of twenty-six cedar birds, large numbers of crows, an Acadia owl. My meeting with the 'saw-whet' . . . was a piece of unusual luck. He was perched in a large willow about thirty feet distant from the sidewalk, and ten feet from the ground. As I jumped the fence and approached he stiffened himself, drew his feathers close to his body, more than half closed his eyes and pretended to be a speckled brown and white stump of a limb. As I raised a broken branch before his face, his big yellow eyes opened wide, his wings quickly spread and he fell forward upon them and flapped noiselessly to a distant tree."

"Late on Friday . . . I saw a flock of seven blackbirds. . . . They were beating against a high wind and flying too high for me to be sure whether they were redwings or rusty grackles. Early Saturday I set out to find them, and not long after sunrise I heard the familiar 'conk-ree' of the redwings. I saw three, the one nearest me being a male, whose scarlet and buff epaulets fairly blazed in the sunlight. Prolonging my morning walk for some distance I saw song sparrows, bluebirds, herring gulls, robins, a meadow lark, a pigeon woodpecker, and a pair of sparrow hawks. . . . On the lowlands I saw song sparrows and tree sparrows in company. A blustering and cold wind was blowing and the birds kept close to cover. The tree sparrows allowed me to come within six feet of them in preference to flying. In the midst of plowed and ditched land was a cup-shaped hollow filled with a frozen box. Red maples grew in it thickly, and under them a group of alders. As I passed this spot, the wind almost led me to ignore a sharp squeak from a bird which was

scratching in the leaves on the edge of the hollow. Fortunately I heard it, and followed the bird and its companion until they flew from bush to bush into a maple. They were bright iron-rust color, and their breasts were thickly marked with arrowheads of the same pronounced shade. They were fox sparrows. In plumage, song, and character, these sparrows are among the most favored of American birds."

"Leaving the lowlands, I ascended the heavily wooded ledges. . . . Concealed within them is a deep yet sunny ravine where hepaticas grow, and over which, in the top of lofty pines, are nestled crows, hawks and gray squirrels. I was welcomed to the glen by a brown rabbit, who permitted me to come within a yard of him before displaying his cotton tail in flight. Hepatica was not in bloom, but, rising between its trilobate leaves of last year's growth, nearly an inch of new sprout promised early flowers. . . . In the brook, hundreds of heads of skunk-cabbage could be counted. From the overhanging rocks the evergreen fronds of four species of ferns nodded in the breeze. Upon the banks partridge berries and the clustered jewels of the false Solomon's seal gleamed among green leaves and brown needles. Pyrola, rattlesnake-plantain, pipisawwa, buttercup, club mosses decorated the steep slopes. On a warm gray face of ledge a generous growth of barberry spread its lustrous green and russet leaves to the sky, and close by the pale corydalis grew in abundance. . . . I saw a downy woodpecker, a grouse, two golden-crested kinglets, chickadees, crows, two flocks of blackbirds, tree-sparrows, a fat spider, two black and orange caterpillars, two snow-squalls and a beautiful golden sunset. The night was clear and cold, more like a winter night than one with some claims to the name of spring."

Spring

(A Color Print by Hiroshige.)

A yellow raft sails up the bluest stream
And cherry-blossoms cloud the shore with pink;
The sky grows clearer with a curious gleam
And boys come playing to the river's brink.
A grayish gull descends to preen and drink.
Far off, a singing plowman drives his team—
A yellow raft sails up the bluest stream
And cherry-blossoms cloud the shore with pink. . . .
—Louis Untermeyer.

The Dutch Pilgrim Fathers

The old Dutch pilgrims were a solid race.
A mixture of good French and Holland blood.
Honest enough to look in any face,
Fearless to brave all things to serve their God.
Such lineage may good knickerbockers trace—
To noble men as earth have ever trod;
And yet how few, with ready pen or tongue,
Have writ their virtues or their praises sung.

Rich was the freight of virtues stowed aboard
The old Goed Vrow along with baser stuff—
The things to trade with, to increase their hoard
And little Holland's, should the way prove rough;
They brought no bigot's thongs, nor tyrant's sword—
Of these already they had had enough,
And never thought that others might be fouled
To need such help to keep their conscience sound. . . .

"Een dracht maekt macht"—In Union there is might—
Was our Dutch Pilgrims' motto,
Heart and hand
United in the cause of God and right
Shall bind the nation with a granite band.
Entwined with purest flowers and wreaths of light—
Divided we shall fall, united stand!—
God bless our fathers' memories for ever
For those strong words that bind our States together.
—Edward Hopper.

The Light on the Hill

What avails it though a light be placed on the top of a hill, if you spend your life directly under the hill? It might as well be under a bushel.—Thoreau.

Receiving an Ambassador in Spain in 1664

In a striking contrast to the manner in which a new ambassador is now received, by the country to which he is appointed, is shown in Lady Fanshawe's description of her husband's reception in Spain in the year 1664, as published in her Memoirs:

"Thursday the 27th of March we entered Seville, being met a league of the city by the assistant, the Conde de Molina, with many hundred coaches with nobility and gentry in them, and very many thousands of the bourgeois and common people of the town. My husband, after the usual compliments passed, went into the Conde's coach. I following my husband in my own coach, as I ever did in all places, all the pages going next my coach on horseback; and then our coach of state and other coaches and litters behind, many of the gentlemen and servants riding on horseback; and many of the gentleman did ride before the first coach. Thus we entered the great city (that had been) of Seville, though now much decayed. We lay in the King's palace, which was very royally furnished on purpose for our reception and all our treatment during our stay. We were lodged in a silver bedstead, quilt and curtains and valances and counterpanes of crimson damask, embroidered richly with flowers of gold; the tables of precious stones and the looking-glasses bordered with the same, the chairs the same; with the bed and the floor covered with rich Persia carpets, and a great brasero of silver filled full of delicate flowers, which was replenished every day so long as we stayed. The hangings were of tapestry, full of gold—

all which furniture was never lain in but two nights when His Majesty was at Seville."

The writer goes on to give a description of Sir Richard Fanshawe's first audience with His Majesty at Madrid. He "about eleven of the clock, set forth out of his lodgings thus: first went all those gentlemen of the town and palace that came to accompany my husband; then went twenty footmen all in new liveries of the same color we used to give, which is a dark green cloth, with a frost upon green lace. Then went all my husband's gentlemen, and next before himself his camarados, two and two. . . . Then my husband in a very rich suit of clothes of a dark file-morte brocade laced with silver and gold lace, nine laces, every one as broad as my hand, and a little silver and gold lace laid between them, both of very curious workmanship. His suit was trimmed with scarlet taffeta ribbon, his stockings of white silk upon long scarlet ones, his shoes black, with scarlet shoe-strings and garters, his linen very fine laced, with very rich Flanders lace, a black beaver buttoned on the left side, with a jewel of twelve hundred pound, a rich curious wrought gold chain made in the Indies, at which hung the King's master's picture richly set with diamonds, cost three hundred pound, which His Majesty in great grace and favor had been pleased to give him at his coming home from Portugal. On his fingers he wore two very rich rings, his gloves trimmed with the same ribbon as his clothes. All his whole family was very richly clothed according to their several qualities."

The Eighteenth-Century Essay

The essay of the Eighteenth Century differed widely in many respects from the essay of the preceding century. Most noticeable among these differences was the change in the theme and in the attitude of the essayist. Not individual morality and self-revelation, but politics, society, and social institutions, manners and customs constituted the essayist's chief interest. With the establishment of the new periodical essay by Steele and Addison, there was a very distinct breaking away from the classics and the earlier models in French and English literature. The result was the production of a new and original type. The essay of the Eighteenth Century was, in many respects, an analysis and criticism of contemporary political and social life. Greater freedom of the press gave birth to and fostered many periodical publications that achieved greater or less success during the century. More than two hundred somewhat ephemeral publications appeared between 1700 and 1800.

But the influence of these short-lived periodicals on the social life and the literature of the time can hardly be over-estimated. By means of the periodical essay, such writers as Steele, Addison, Chesterfield, Johnson, and Goldsmith sought to reform and educate society by popularizing morality and knowledge. For this reason the essay became markedly didactic and social in character, and hence less personal than formerly. The influence of the coffee-houses and the clubs in encouraging social and political discussions was plainly to be seen in the development of a more natural, sprightly, conversational style in writing. Though the essay of this period was still influenced to some extent by the earlier character-essays, the epistle, and visions and allegories of medieval and classical literature, it was to a greater extent a new and original type. But in addition to the proper and social periodical essays proper, there appeared other types, such as moral discourses, character-essays, and reviews, such as those of Johnson and Goldsmith.—William M. Tanner.

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BOSTON, U.S.A.

Publishers of all authorized Christian Science literature.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1906 by MARY BAKER EDDY

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor.
Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper and articles for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

PREPAID SUBSCRIPTION RATES TO EVERY COUNTRY IN THE WORLD

One year . . . \$9.00 Six months \$4.50
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By carrier in Boston and New England, one year \$9.00, one month 80 cents.

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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
BOSTON, U.S.A.

Publishers of
"THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL,"
"CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL,"
"THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE,"
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1918

EDITORIALS

O'Donnell and McDonnell in Disagreement

It is now some seven months since the Irish Convention met behind closed doors in Trinity College. During all of that time the efforts of Irishmen themselves to evolve a scheme of internal government upon which they could all agree have been incessantly defeated. And this fact may explain to those people who have never been in Ireland, and who know nothing whatever of Irish affairs or government, but who are none the less perfectly willing to criticize the administration of the country, and to explain in what particulars it is wrong, and exactly how it might be amended, that there yet remain certain additional facts to be added to the sum total of their own ignorance. As Senator McCumber said, extremely truly, only last Tuesday, most of the criticism of the Irish administration comes from people "who never have seen Galway or Connemara, much less heard of the Wyndham Land Act or the cooperative movement."

Now, the Irish Convention is composed of Irishmen of all sorts and conditions, who do know Galway and Connemara, and who are familiar with the Wyndham Land Act and the cooperative movement. Yet these gentlemen, in a series of meetings stretching over seven months, have found it impossible to agree to a form of Home Rule which will meet all their points of view. Indeed, even while the debates were going on, Protestant Ulster became restive at the reports which have leaked from behind the closed doors. So pronounced did this feeling of restiveness grow, that at one time the men in the Belfast shipyards were inclined to lay down their tools, in protest against what they considered the breach of trust of Mr. Lloyd George's Government, in reopening the Irish question during the war. It was, therefore, because this feeling had grown so strong that Sir Edward Carson recently resigned his seat in the War Cabinet, and went over to Ireland to endeavor to pacify his supporters. As a member of the Cabinet his lips were, of course, sealed, and he was unable to say anything which would have reassured the Protestants of the North without betraying Cabinet secrets.

The North, which had sent its regiments to the war as volunteers, whilst the South broke into Sinn Fein rebellions, and repudiated conscription, was alarmed by the reports industriously spread that the British Government was taking advantage of the absence of the Protestant regiments in Flanders to make a surrender to the South. It became the delicate task of Sir Edward Carson, therefore, to visit the North for the purpose of dissipating these rumors which had unquestionably largely been disseminated with a view to making an agreement in the Convention an impossibility. This self-imposed mission Sir Edward carried out with the utmost tact and dispatch, with the result that the men in the shipyards and the linen factories determined to pursue their work of helping to win the war behind the lines with even more vigor than before.

The incident is an indication in itself of the influences which are working to make the Convention a failure, and one of the main sources of these influences is to be found in the Sinn Fein movement. Now the Sinn Fein movement has been financed largely in the United States, from the political patriots in which comes the perpetual and foolish cry of a downtrodden Ireland. Yet as Senator Swanson has pointed out, there is the best of reasons for believing that these Sinn Fein funds were derived mainly from the \$10,000,000 of German bonds floated and subscribed for in the United States. These facts are not calculated to make the heart of McDonnell warm toward O'Donnell, especially as, for some reason O'Donnell would find it difficult to explain, the moment he takes up his residence in Boston, or New York, or Baltimore, he insists on speaking of the North as if it did not belong to Ireland, and as if the people in the Protestant counties of Ulster had no right to any consideration whatever. The only time, indeed, he seems to realize what Ulster means to Ireland is when the question of taxation for a future Home Rule administration is broached, then he does begin to show signs of some comprehension of the Belfast factor.

In the light of all this it may begin to be apparent why these Home Rule forces, which have never seen Galway or Connemara, are always striving to entangle the President in their meshes. From time to time inspired paragraphs find their way into the papers, to the effect that the President is putting pressure on the Government at Westminster to pass a Home Rule Bill. Now, to those who remember the excitement of the Irish patriots over the slip of a British ambassador, in the days of the presidency of Mr. Cleveland, on the subject of Venezuela, it is refreshing to discover how anxious these same Irish patriots are to convict the President of the United States of the very thing they condemned in the ambassador of Great Britain. Mr. Wilson, however, is a statesman who understands how the business of great powers is carried on, and he knows perfectly well the impropriety of the course which is being gratuitously thrust upon him. At the same time the mere fact that advantage is taken of his position, which makes a direct repudiation impossible, to attempt to involve him in such a political net, exposes the kind of methods which are being relied upon for engineering trouble to the Allies in Ireland, as well as for making the efforts of the Convention a failure.

The secrets of the Convention have been remarkably well kept, but any person who knows anything at all of what has been happening in Regent House, knows that the difficulties which have been encountered by the representative Irishmen there, in the effort to bring about a settlement, have been sufficiently serious without any outside assistance. After months of argument the debates

have reached something like an impasse, and they have reached this finally over the thorny subject of the Irish customs. The Unionists naturally feel that they cannot agree to the national customs being divided piecemeal. No doubt the patriots in the United States would demand this, though they might find it a little hard to explain why the customs of the United States should not be divorced from the federal authority, and be distributed to the various state authorities. The Irish Parliamentary Party, wiser than these, was willing to consent to a national customhouse, but the bulk of the Roman Catholic hierarchy has stood solidly for Irish control of Irish customs, even if this led to the failure of Home Rule. They have gradually won to their side the Home Rule member for Belfast, who was once considered the strong man of the Home Rule Party, and the proponent in its ranks of trade unionism. Indeed, he was supposed to have looked not without favor on the famous Transport Workers' Union of "Jim" Larkin. The pressure which has been too much for Mr. Devlin has not, however, overwhelmed Mr. Redmond, who has stood firmly in the effort to save Home Rule on a question which he sees is not intrinsically a Home Rule question, but in reality an issue in a program of separation. Mr. Redmond realizes this perfectly, and sees the hopelessness of winning Home Rule on such a basis. But those who either have not his statesmanship or else are mainly anxious to wreck the prospect of Home Rule are differently inspired, and, lacking his breadth of vision or his patriotism, are apparently determined not to give way an inch.

So the matter stands. And those who have wondered why Home Rule has not been passed before may reconsider their earlier opinions.

The Prevention of Strikes

THERE is, of course, only one way in which labor troubles, disputes between labor and capital, or strikes and lockouts, can be permanently avoided in the United States, or in any other country, and that is by the removal of the causes which lead to them. These difficulties will cease when, in their dealings with one another, employers and employees shall be moved by such an exalted regard for the equities that neither will take, or attempt to take, advantage of the other. Mutual recognition of the rights involved in every case, and an insistence upon what is just, rather than a demand for what is selfishly desirable, in contract or compromise, must eventually lead to an understanding between the principals which will be amicable, satisfactory, and lasting.

The objection will, no doubt, at once be raised that the possibility of employers and employees reaching such a working basis is so remote as to render discussion of it practically useless. That is, the world is still largely peopled by those who insist that, in the last analysis, self-interest must continue to govern, as it has governed for centuries, the industrial relations of men, and that looking to industrial understandings based on ethics, morals, or Christian righteousness, is merely going after the sentimental and indulging in daydreams.

Yet in scores of occupations, today, the relation between employer and employee is based on mutual regard for the right. There are occupations in which strikes and lockouts never occur, and this is not due to the acceptance, by employer or employee, of conditions forced upon either by necessity, but, rather, to a recognition of the just claims of the one upon the other. Nor are such conditions confined to so-called non-industrial callings. A striking example of what may be accomplished by recognition of the equities in the trades is offered by the International Typographical Union, which, for years, has regarded the strike as an obsolete means of reaching the adjustment of differences with employers.

Representatives of capital and labor are now in conference, at Washington, with the object of reaching an arrangement designed to prevent strikes, and it is probable that the conferees will hold daily sessions for weeks. The national emergency makes it necessary that there shall be no interruption of production, and that extraordinary steps shall be taken to put a stop to strikes during the war. With this end in view the Government intends as a result of the conference, to lay down a policy which both capital and labor will uphold. It is absolutely necessary to the success of such a policy that it shall have the loyal backing of employers and employees.

In the circumstances, public sentiment would support the Government in taking extreme measures, even to the point of seizing industries and drafting labor, in case no other method of continuing the necessary wartime production seemed available, but what the nation as a whole hopes to see accomplished is the establishment of a basis which will be acceptable and satisfactory to the principals not only during but after the war.

There must be mutual concession. Neither side can obtain all that its extreme partisans desire or demand. The spirit of fair play must not only enter into every compromise, but equity must dominate every settlement. And the Government, in the name, and acting in behalf of the welfare of all the people, and responsible for its acts to all the people, must be the supreme and final arbitrator in every dispute. In proportion to the justice of its decisions and the firmness with which they shall be enforced, will be the duration of the industrial peace resulting from the present conference.

The Moral Worth of Prohibition

THE American public is by this time quite familiar with reports concerning the general moral influence of prohibition on states, counties, cities, and towns in which it is rigidly enforced. Police courts are idle, local prisons are empty, and disorderliness of all kinds is reduced to the vanishing point. On the other hand, savings bank deposits are increased; there is more borrowing for the building of houses; the families of wage earners are better clothed and better fed; the wife of the mechanic has more money to spend, and the shops feel the effect of her increased buying capacity. Moreover, not only individuals, but communities, that formerly were "short" and correspondingly shabby, are conscious of increasing self-respect and a desire to make a creditable appearance. These and many other signs of a similar character can-

not be hidden from even the casual observer in prohibition territory.

But take it in territory which is under prohibitory law only at intervals, and then for a period not exceeding one day, and what is the result? Consider the situation in Boston, for instance, where the license system prevails, and where there is a large element which still holds to the fiction that prohibition is impossible of enforcement in the very large city, and that insists that attempts to enforce such a law would result in worse conditions than those its advocates intend to lessen or remove. Boston, if it may be judged by its votes on the license question, is strongly opposed to prohibition, although it contains within its boundaries many districts in which the sale of liquor is illegal. Boston has many thousands of citizens who do not yet see that prohibition for the entire city would not do more harm than good. "You can't change human nature," they say. "Deprive people of the privilege of buying liquor and they will want it more than ever. Insist upon denying them and there will be trouble. Is prohibition a vice and crime preventive? No."

The Police Department of Boston is summoned as a witness in the present case. Its records show, as this newspaper has pointed out in its news columns, figures which offer impressive proof of the moral efficacy of prohibition as it was enforced during the recent series of "heatless" or "dry" Mondays. The low-water mark of arrests for drunkenness during "dry" Mondays was seven. The official record of the Boston Police Department gives eighteen as the number of arrests for drunkenness on the last of these days. Last Monday, when the sale of liquor went on as usual, the number of arrests for drunkenness ran up to 125. The difference is even more noticeable in another respect. While on the last "dry" Monday there were sixty arrests for all causes, on last Monday, which was "wet," the total number of arrests reached 216.

Now, it is not to be supposed that the element of the population that is wedded to license went out of its way to make a good record for prohibition on the police books. There is every reason to believe that it simply elected to let the law take its course. The result is so manifest that it would seem that even the most skeptical among the opponents of prohibition could see it.

Surely, the police force must be entirely convinced that if its calls to duty could be cut down after this fashion in the green wood, they would be reduced almost to the point of inactivity in the dry.

"The Gypsy"

TO THE visitor to Egypt, "Gypsy" is the collective term for the native inhabitant, whatever may be the official designation. A pink-skinned Syrian, a true descendant of ancient Egypt like the Copt, a dusky Arab, an Ethiopian of Nubia, a swarthy fellah from the rice or cotton fields, a pestering, importunate donkey boy, a Bedouin from the desert, or a Berberine suffragi, or servant, from the region of the Cataracts: it is all the same—he is "Gypsy," even though he is as spurious as the Albanian, or the fuzzy-wuzzy Bisharin from the Sudan. There are nearly 11,000,000 "Gyps," and most of them seem to be gifted with the priceless quality of being able to live on next to nothing.

The "Gypsy" of whom one first catches sight is usually the coolie coaling the ship off port. Singing at his work in strophe and antistrophe, his song is often of himself in rags that the sheik may be dressed in cloth, or of the goodness of the new era under the British "kowaga." Then there comes into view that formidable, stout-legged bueff, the dragoman or shikari, in tarboosh, cotton muffler and a European jacket over a long galabiah. There is an infinite variety of the species, of course, but the sleek, bombarding one, spouting execrable English, and exuding good nature, is he who is likely to linger in the memory. He it is who never fails to give you a hearty welcome to Egypt, who will wait patiently and untiringly for you outside the hotel, and who is always insistently ready to take full charge of you, for a consideration. In pursuit of this "consideration," he prefers the active, bustling life of the bazaars to the monotonous one of the temples; for there the streets of the shops offer him full scope for his undoubted talent of collecting both Europeans and bakshesh, to say nothing of the modest commission which falls to him on everything purchased whilst enjoying his company. But it is a wonderful panorama of Egyptian life that he is able to unfold to you under the rainless Egyptian skies, and when you have done with him, or rather, when he consents to have done with you, and you have seen the banner of the Prophet borne amid the crowds at the feast of Bairam, the poor "Gyps" giving of their mites to mendicants, the fine "Gypsy" regiments, and the crack camel corps, the huge, bulky Arab mounted on an ass many sizes too small for him, while his other beast of burden, namely, his wife, trudges by his side, wearing the ugly brass ornament between her eyes like a phylactery, the public letter-writer at his table in the open, the women carrying their huge wooden door-keys that have remained unchanged since the time of Cleopatra, the fellah working at his Virgilian plow drawn by buffaloes, or drawing the water for the fields in the primitive "shaduf," a sense of intense satisfaction, even with a dragoman, is almost sure to pervade you.

There are "Gyps" who sell shawls, scarabs, beads, stuffed snakes and crocodiles, tarbooshes, smoked spectacles, fly-whisks, and even lion skins, and there are "Gypsy" jugglers and sherbet sellers. There are the green-turbaned "Gyps" who have made the long pilgrimage and beheld the city of the P-ophet; the swaggering Berberine servants from Wady Halfa, in white turban and galabiah; the old mendicants playing on Egyptian lutes, or banjos, and there is the barber at his trade by the railings of the public gardens. By day there are the comic travesties of the London policemen who wield a big stick in lieu of a truncheon, and by night the odd ghaffirs or night-watchmen, whose sole idea of duty is to stretch themselves upon benches in corners of the pavement and sleep.

Generally speaking, the "Gypsy" has a very dim con-

ception of the names of Europeans. Indeed, it is almost certain that he knows Smith, Jones, or Robinson, not by these familiar appellations, but by such fanciful cognomens as "Father of Beards," or "Master of Kicks." Indeed, the servants of Professor Sayce, the Egyptologist, dubbed him the "Priest of the River," and Lord Cromer was simple "Bring." The "Gypsy" is certain to dislike the idea of a fixed price for anything, and to love a heated argument and a haggle. Time has no existence for him, and he prefers to deal with Europeans, since the driving of a bargain with a native, who understands him, is much more difficult, and is liable to end in the interposition of the policeman and his big stick. He is, however, absolutely guileless concerning the value of money, and not unlikely will ask one hundred piasters for an object and gleefully accept one piaster.

After all, in these days of the high cost of living, his simple material lot is not altogether an unhappy one. The European, forced to live in the costly hotels of perhaps the cheapest country in the world, sees the "Gypsy" enjoying life on that modest tariff, free from extortions, which, alas! was evidently devised for natives only.

Notes and Comments

ONE of the most ridiculous among recent absurdities in the form of Russian dispatches is that to the effect that David R. Francis, United States Ambassador to Russia, is "marooned" in Petrograd, and "fears" a German trap. Mr. Francis is from Missouri, and, in his time, has operated in the pits of the St. Louis Merchants Exchange and the Chicago Board of Trade. He was marooned and trap proof long before entering the diplomatic service. If the German secret service in St. Louis has attended to its business, Berlin knows Mr. Francis well enough to afford him every opportunity of escaping.

AFTER sixty-one years of continuous service for the United States Government, Thomas Harrison, a clerk in the Naval Observatory at Washington, has been granted a six months' vacation without pay. Lest the reputation of republics for ingratitude should be confirmed among the unthinking by this circumstance, Senator Jones, of Washington, has asked Congress to grant this faithful employee of the public a pension of \$50 a month. In the event that the Senator shall be successful, of course nobody will ever hereafter think republics ungrateful.

COUNT VON HERTLING stopped short of going into particulars when he informed the Reichstag, the other day, that Germany was determined to give the Russian provinces freedom, but the members of that body knew that he meant German freedom, and therefore did not cry out for details. With respect to a matter so obvious as this, even the Socialists in the Reichstag preserve a dignified silence.

ALVAN T. FULLER, one of Massachusetts' representatives in Congress, says that two-thirds of the standing committees at Washington are useless and an unnecessary expense to the Government. Such an indictment, by one in a position to know, should not go unchallenged. If there really is no need of so many committees as now exist, the Government could save thousands of dollars a year by eliminating the salaries of secretaries and other expenditures entailed by such groups. Since conservation of money and supplies has been found necessary for the winning of the war, it would be well for Congress to set a good example.

FOR more than a generation Londoners desirous of bathing in genuine sea water were always able to procure an ample supply for the morning "tub," due to a remarkable trade carried on by the Great Eastern Railway. In order to "turn an honest penny," the company undertook, for the modest sum of sixpence, to deliver a large can of sea water to any address in London, calling next day to recover the empty can. The company, however, has notified its hundreds of patrons that it is no longer able to oblige them with the matutinal "dip." The news has doubtless caused consternation in many a household of the "best tubbed people in the world."

THE total receipts of the United States Treasury from the sale of "thrift" stamps, up to the close of February, will approximate \$70,000,000. The sale now averages nearly \$2,000,000 a day, and at this rate the sale of the first \$100,000,000 will be recorded early in March. Stamp collecting has never before been carried on to better purpose west of the Atlantic. Tens of thousands of Americans are becoming amazed, not only over their own thrift, but over the thrift which has been developed in their families. It is even becoming rather difficult for some of them to keep up with it. Saving can never be called an extravagance; of course, but sometimes it takes on the form of a pull.

THERE are a few facts pertinent to the times that should not be overlooked or forgotten for an instant. The five states of Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia should raise foodstuffs enough to feed the entire population of the United States, or 110,000,000 people. And they could do so. But they do not. Geographically and climatically they are all better situated, with regard to agricultural production, than Germany or Austria-Hungary. Germany, with 70,000,000 people, has less territory than Texas, and Austria-Hungary, with a population of 50,000,000, has less territory than that covered by the five states named, yet these empires supply within themselves the principal means of subsistence of 120,000,000 people. The long and the short of it is that, while the average production of wheat in the United States is 18.5 bushels to the acre, the average production of wheat to the acre in Germany, before the war, was thirty-eight bushels to the acre. And other things are in proportion. In copying intensive farming the United States will not be imitating Germany, but, rather, Belgium. In any event, the moral is plain.